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MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The splendid army under Gen. Sherman moves steadily forward into Georgia. The last difficult natural barrier which stood between Sherman and Atlanta—the Chattahoochee river has been passed without loss. It appears that the infallible experiment of a flank movement not only resulted in driving the main body of the enemy away, but in capturing a detachment of some three or four thousand rebels that failed to move off. Atlanta is next to Richmond the most important city in Secessia. It is the focus of the military system of Georgia, and the seat of numerous army factories, foundries, machine shops and mills, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants. We presume that Sherman's army has laid seige to Atlanta by this time, if the rebels have made a stand there. Since our army has got out of the mountains and south of the Kenesaw ridge, Sherman's army will be able to reap the fruits of its superiority of numbers over the enemy. Johnston's forces are known to number about 46,000 men. Sherman is strong enough to hold on the front and attack him on the flank at the same time. If he can force Johnston's army to fight a pitched battle he may destroy it. After Atlanta falls he may move eastward for Augusta and Savannah, while Smith and Rousseau's columns march on Montgomery and Mobile. The campaign in Georgia looks flattering. We wish that of Grant in Virginia was getting along as well. His is undoubtedly made the harder task by the determination of the enemy to risk everything else and save their capital. We have from the first sought to impress upon our readers the gravity of the task set before Grant. It will be by far the best frame of mind in which to receive and act upon either issue that may come. The military authorities at Washington accepting it, will keep continually increasing the volume of our armies, and the people understanding it, will sustain the Government in whatever measures may be necessary to carry on the war. We are too old in this conflict not to begin to understand that it will tax every energy of this nation, and require all patience, earnestness and fortitude to crush this rebellion, and yet to do so will be worth a million times its cost. Men we must have, more men, or our campaign will wilt and dwindle midway, even if we do not now find great and telling blows on the enemy, pausing in middle swing because more power is needed. We shall be glad to chronicle the draft as arrived, and count every day lost of the fifty, which by a timid and faltering Congress were allowed to interpose between our necessities and their supply. It is gratifying to know that our Congressmen are out of mischief and at home. The larger share of them should be kept there. In no respect has the mediocrity and pusillanimity served the country so poorly as in this matter of raising men.

Our Washington special dispatch informs our readers of the return of Secretary Fessenden from his visit to Wall street, as many an honest man, with plenty of assets, but a present pressing call for ready funds, has come from the money lender, without funds, and with a sensation that a bloodletting process has been attempted on him. The terms of the private bankers he cannot accept. In the result of the mutual conferences between the Associated Banks and the Secretary, it is not to be disguised that the great appeal of the Government, either directly or through the banks, *must be to the people*. They have been the main reliance of the public loans, and it is not a little remarkable that this reliance has never yet failed the Treasury, even when bank negotiations were doubtful and expensive, and offers of specific sums to bankers and others, to the highest bidding, of unsatisfactory results. *The appeal must be in the same direction again.*

We are getting the dregs of the raid, and like all dregs, they are bitter. We greatly fear that the rebels will succeed in the prime object of their invasion, and reinforce Lee's army with several hundred fresh horses and thousands of cattle, sheep, and pigs, thereby refreshing their thin larders and empty stomachs, and enabling them to hold out longer against the day of doom. Driving before them their stock, the rebels are hurrying on their winding way down the valley to Gordonsville, Lee's base of supplies, occasionally harassed by our cavalry in the rear. In one of these attacks about 200 of the greybacks were taken, and will retrace their steps towards Washington. Among those captured, was the rebel General Bradley Johnson, and by an unfortunate repulse of his captors in a cavalry dash, our forces lost him again.

In one of the objects of the invasion the rebels failed utterly. Gen. Grant still retains his hold upon Petersburg, and will not be shook off. On Wednesday he contracted his lines, and on Thursday Gregg's cavalry division made a reconnoissance to Ream's Station, the theatre of Wilson's recent exploits. The story of Vicksburg is being repeated. Grant is moving slowly but surely, and we expect stirring news before long.

The heaviest battery ever mounted on a man-of-war is now in the Mediterranean, on board the United States steam frigate Niagara. Of 20 guns on her main deck, there is not one less than a 11-inch, or a 100 pound rifle—a fact the real importance of which can only be understood by professional men. She is thus provided with the best short range and the most perfect long ranged pieces of ordnance extant. The result of an encounter with her would hardly be paralleled in the history of naval fighting, for no such armament has been known before. Her officers and men are well inured to sea service, having been on board for many months.

The excitement which is dying away at Washington is renewed in Maine, and the lumbermen are having a scare over a reported invasion from the Kanucks. There is little danger from the Blue Noses. They will be slow to develop England's neutrality in that shape. There is, however, a vital element of danger to our commerce which Father Welles must look after in the shape of a steamer destined for the Emperor of China (?). The Emperor of late has been seized with a sudden commercial fit, and England is magnanimously and generously fitting out vessels of war for him. It is singular that they are always pierced for guns, invariably run our blockades and prey upon our commerce. John Chinaman never sees them, and undoubtedly will be astonished to find how many vessels England has been building for him. This flimsy pretext is threadbare, but the day of reckoning is coming. It is too late to avert it.

Missouri is again overrun with guerillas and the border counties are in a state of great excitement. The "conservatives," represented by such papers as the St. Louis *Republican*, are joining them, and the State militia are going over to the bushwhackers by whole companies. This is a practical solution of the question between the Missouri Radicals and Conservatives, the Government will do well to heed.

Heavy firing has been heard at sea, off New South Shoals, in which vicinity the pirate Florida has been cruising, and it is surmised some of our vessels have overhauled the pirate.

A train with rebel prisoners on board, bound for Elmira, N. Y., collided, on Friday, with a coal train. The result of the engagement was a loss to the rebels of 100 killed and wounded.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the matter of the terrible railroad slaughter at Richelieu River, Canada, is a model of its kind. It censures the engine-driver for carelessness; the locomotive foreman for employing such a driver; the very general neglect of the rule requiring trains to stop before crossing a draw-bridge; the guardian of the bridge for not reporting such neglect; the conductor for not having another brakeman on the train in question; and they recommended that the draw-bridge where the slaughter took place should be abolished altogether.

[illegible] of the arrival of General "Baldy" [illegible] New York, relative to which there [illegible] the *Commercial* says: "We understand that the [illegible] intends to proceed immediately to [illegible] County, to visit his family, a member of which is said to be very ill. His visit [illegible] other purpose in view."

[illegible] Saturday evening and Monday [illegible] General Sherman shipped to Nashville [illegible] commissioned rebel officers, [illegible] and non-commissioned officers, making in all 1,474

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Raid--The Rebels on their Way to Gordonsville.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI --WHOLESALE DESERTIONS OF THE "CONSERVATIVES."

THE FIFTY MILLION LOAN TAKEN BY THE BANKS.

Fatal Railroad Accident--One Hundred Rebel Prisoners Killed and Wounded.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND HAVANA--MAXIMILIAN'S FIRST TROUBLE.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14, 10 p. m., via WASHINGTON July 16th.

Nothing of great importance has occurred on our front since day before yesterday.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 13th, Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry made a reconnoissance from our left in the direction of Ream's Station, and found the enemy still in force at that point. A light skirmish ensued with but few casualties on our side.

Yesterday (Wednesday) a contraction of our line took place from the left to the right. Our batteries on the right kept up vigorously the work of shelling Petersburg and the rebel line. Five hundred shells per day on an average are thrown. A battery of eight inch mortars, and another of twenty pounder Parrotts, have completely demolished the face of a rebel fort in front of Burnside, and compelled a rebel battery to abandon its position.

The Richmond papers of the 12th print with great glee the Northern account of the rebel raid into Maryland. They show, however, much more discretion than the papers from which they copy, by not making any allusions of their own to the invading force; not even the name of the General commanding is mentioned.

A deserter from Finnegan's brigade came into our lines last night, and reported that there were a great number of men in that brigade anxious to come into our lines. He proposed that a signal of willingness on our side to receive them should be made by throwing up three rockets. At 9 o'clock, this evening, Gen. Meade determined to make the experiment, and the rockets were thrown up at the stated time from Warren's right, but up to this hour no new deserters have made their appearance.

The extraordinary heat still continues.

The reports from the north about the approach of Longstreet and Hill's corps to the Potomac, are discredited at headquarters, where there is the best evidence that they are still in our front.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Treasury and Revenue Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

Among the cases which will be brought to the attention of Mr. Fessenden next week is that of a man discharged from the Interior Department, some months ago, for disloyalty, on proof furnished by sixteen of the first clerks of that Department. He then applied for a place in the Treasury, but failed to pass the necessary examination, yet somehow he was soon put at work in one of its bureaus and has recently been promoted to an important position. His connection by marriage with Col. Seton of the *National Intelligencer*, is supposed to have secured his appointment in the face of the protest and proof against him.

The receipts at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue since the 1st of July, are $9,830,000, being several hundred thousand more than was estimated by the Commissioner at the beginning of the month. It will be remembered that the new revenue act, in its sections relating to incomes, goes into effect at the end of the present month, at which time all disbursing officers will return five per cent instead of three on salaries above $600.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed that all clerks in his Department should report for an hour's military drill daily, from 3 to 4 o'clock, until further orders.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the levy of an execution upon real estate by appraisal and the sale does not require a revenue stamp as a conveyance. The question having been raised in various quarters, it is proper to state that the provisions of the act laying a special war tax of five per cent on incomes, are held to apply as well to salaries under Government as to income from other sources. It will, however, at the proper time, be collected by the revenue collector, and not by a disbursing officer, as other salary levies are.

THE RAID.

The Rebels Retreating to Gordonsville.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is reported at Georgetown that a division of the 6th corps captured 150 or 200 of the rebel rear guard on the river road.

A special to the *Evening Post*, dated Washington, July 16, says:

Information has been received here direct from London Valley to the effect that the rebel force on its retreat from Maryland and Washington is moving down the valley towards Gordonsville. The rebels seem to be marching rapidly. Our forces who are in pursuit captured General Bradley Johnson near Edward's Ferry, but he was subsequently rescued by a bold dash of his own cavalry.

A soldier of the 67th New York regiment was hanged yesterday at Poolsville as a spy. Persons from near Manassas say the rebels are not repairing the Manassas railroad, as reported.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The Philadelphia Railroad Company have made arrangements for running trains over their road to-day. Gunpowder bridge is not yet repaired, but a foot bridge has been constructed around the burnt portion, so that passengers can cross to the train beyond. The bridge was more seriously damaged than was at first reported.

Reports of rebel cavalry being near the city are believed to be entirely incorrect. Our cavalry have made a thorough examination of the country in this vicinity, but could not find an armed enemy anywhere. It is supposed that the presence of some of our citizen scouts sent out from Baltimore were taken by the country people for rebels, and hence the reports.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is not positively known whether all the rebels have crossed the Potomac, the reports being conflicting. It is certain, however, that small parties of them have re-entered Virginia, and are travelling with their plunder over the various roads leading through London county, towards Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. A large force of our troops is in pursuit. It is reported that Breckinridge and his staff were in Leesburg on Wednesday morning, superintending the movements of the enemy. A number of their stragglers have been picked up by our troops.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *World's* special says: Advices from the Upper Potomac confirm the reported retreat of the rebels into Virginia. Our artillery shelled the rebel rear last evening, and some stragglers were taken, but it was impossible to intercept the main body. They had, when at Wilson's farm, 576 prisoners, taken at Monocacy.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is estimated that the rebels secured 10,000 head of cattle and horses, besides droves of sheep and hogs, which they got across the Potomac while threatening Washington. Brief as was the combat before Washington, it was bloody. Their killed and wounded must have been 500. The small and wasted brigades of the 6th Corps of veterans made sad havoc among them.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Additional alarm was occasioned on the Virginia side of the Potomac yesterday, by reports that the rebels were running the railroad up to Manassas. This is not yet verified, but it is not thought to impossible, and that the designs of the rebels are to command the gaps and keep open their communications between Gordonsville and the valley.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "General Lew. Wallace has been relieved from his command at Baltimore, and General Tyler will take his place."

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The *Star* extra says: "A force of rebel raiders, between 250 and 500 strong, passed through Little Washington, Perryville and Creighersville, on Thursday night, on their way towards Madison Court House and Gordonsville. They had 150 horses with them, and twenty-five prisoners, who were mounted upon captured horses, which were led by rebels. The rebels passed Creighersville about eight o'clock, and half an hour afterwards a small force of Union cavalry from the West, who crossed Shenandoah near Conrad's Store, made their appearance at the same place, and proceeded after the rebels. They seemed to be in a hurry, having information that Sheridan was between them and Richmond with a large cavalry force."

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The *Inquirer* has a special from Washington. A portion of Mosby's command, about 200, passed near Leesburg on Tuesday night. Every rider had a horse, and were driving before them nearly 10,000 head of cattle. When last heard from they were making for Ashby's Gap. Another portion of the rebel cavalry is known to have been at Chester Gap Wednesday noon.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Great Excitement in Missouri--Threatening Aspect of the Guerillas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

All unemployed steamboats have been hauled into the middle of the stream and anchored, by order of General Rosecrans. There is no doubt the burning of the six steamers was the work of incendiaries.

Passengers from St. Joseph report considerable excitement along the river, and serious apprehensions of danger. In St. Joseph there are active preparations to receive the rebels in case they essay the capture of that place. There is a bad gang near Booneville, the same who robbed the United States Express lately. Large numbers of people are coming to St. Louis for safety from the interior.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The citizen killed by guerillas at Huntsville, Mo., yesterday, was George Damon, of the firm of E. A. Damon & Co., of this city.

The excitement at St. Joseph in regard to guerillas still continues. The city seems to be threatened, and the citizens are under arms. The whole country south and southeast of the city is overrun with bushwhackers. Rebels say over a thousand persons in Platte county are ready and are only waiting for Shelby or Quantrell to lead them. Other counties are said to be in the same condition. Farmers from the lower part of Buchanan county are going to St. Joseph for safety. One of them reports having seen 400 guerillas encamped in Bloomington township, and that they had sent out scouting parties for horses and provisions.

A dispatch from a military man at St. Joseph, Mo., dated the 14th, says that Ford's, Simpson's, Noland's, Johnson's and Osborne's companies of militia, have pretty much all gone over to the rebels under Thornton—some of them *en masse*—and that Howard's company is reported to have also gone. Most of these companies belong to Colonel Moss' old regiment of Pawpaws. The dispatch states that the exact number of Pawpaws who have deserted to the enemy is not known, but they seem to have joined Thornton as fast as he has been able to extend his operations to them.

FROM CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The steamer Von Phul arrived at Cairo last night with 200 hogsheads of sugar and 200 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati.

The steamer Magnet has been fined $500 by the military authorities, for failing to report at Cairo on her down trip.

The Mobile papers are very desponding, and a great apprehension exists there of raids both by sea and land.

A steamer (whose name is suppressed) lately ran the blockade with an unusually valuable cargo, including a large amount of military stores.

Gen. Lovell, formerly commandant at New Orleans, has been restored to the rebel service.

CAIRO, July 16.—The 91st N. Y. veteran volunteers, Lieut. Col. Dorkell commanding, from Jackson and New Orleans, arrived here last night. They leave for home this morning by special train.

A Suspicious Steamer.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—Governor Cony has information that the suspicious steamer Fung Sue, which sailed from St. John on Wednesday last, purporting to be bound for China, put into the port of Cutler, in this State, on Thursday night. The Custom House officers boarded her and found she had a regular clearance for China. She was deeply laden and pierced for six guns. Next morning, at 5 o'clock, she sailed. This information has been conveyed by Governor Cony to Secretary Welles. She intends, doubtless, to run the blockade, and take on an armament and enter on the career of a cruiser.

From Havana.

HAVANA, July 11.—The censor, Don Asselinor de l'Rato, who is interested in the *Diaro de l' Marino*, intends to destroy all opposing newspapers owned by slave dealers, and advocate to the extent he dares the odious slave traffic. M. Don l'Bosquel, the agent of eight newspapers, has made a formal protest against the proceedings of M. Rato, refusing to submit to Rato's censorship over his papers.

The yellow fever continues its ravages, and is of intense character. Heat is still on the increase and rain storms are continuous.

Important from Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamer Havana brings Mexican news to June 30th via Havana.

Maximilian had invited President Juarez and other liberal chiefs to come to the City of Mexico and consult together on a plan of restoring peace and the firm establishment of the Empire, guaranteeing them full protection and safety. It is said they all refuse to hold any communication except by arms with the agent of Napoleon.

The Emperor has taken up his residence at Chapulte, twenty-five miles from the Capital. No Minister is yet appointed to the United States.

Secretary Fessenden's Movements.

NEW YORK, July 16—Secretary Fessenden has been in consultation with Mr. Cisco to-day, relative to the proposed foreign loan. The *Post* says at present there is not much prospect of its negotiation on satisfactory terms. The report that the associated banks refuse to make a loan to Mr. Fessenden except they be made general depositories and fiscal agents of the Government is not correct. They propose to loan $50,000,000 and make payments the same as in the great commercial countries of Europe.

The Fifty Million Loan Taken.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The associated banks agree to take the fifty million loan, either on bonds or 7-30 Treasury notes.

Guns at Sea—Surmises.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—A vessel arrived at Fortress Monroe reports that heavy firing was heard on the 13th off New South Shoal. Bearing northwest from the main, heard twenty guns—by sound judged twenty-four miles west from the light ship. On the 14th she was spoken by the United States steamer Ticonderoga, which reported the above. It is surmised that some of our vessels may have encountered the Florida.

Railroad Collision.

LACKAWAXEN, Pa., July 16.—A train with about 850 rebel prisoners, on the way to the camp at Elmira, N. Y., collided with the Pennsylvania Coal Company's train between here and Shohola, yesterday afternoon, killing and wounding a large number—reported at over 100.

Destruction of Mails.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An official report to the Post Office Department shows that mails for twenty-eight different cities were burned by the rebels at Gunpowder Bridge. Railroad trains left Washington this morning for Philadelphia direct.

Escape of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is reported that five prisoners escaped from Fort Lafayette, Thursday night, after shooting the guard. Nine others, making the attempt, failed.

A Sensation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., July 16.—The reported raid on the Maine frontier from New Brunswick is looked upon here as entirely without foundation.

Disastrous Fire.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A terrible fire is raging on Long Island, having commenced on the 14th, near Lakeland Station.

The Schleswig-Holstein War.

The armistice between Denmark and the German Powers expired on the 25th of June. On the following day, the 26th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, hostilities were recommenced, the Prussians opening fire upon the Island of Alsen. On the 29th, at 2 o'clock in the morning, they commenced the construction of pontoon bridges to Alsen. One hour later they were completed, and at 4 o'clock the first Prussian soldiers landed on the opposite side. The iron-clad Rolf Krake, which was to prevent the crossing of the sound, was twice repulsed, and slightly injured. The Danish troops, which bravely disputed the landing, were beaten back, and the Prussians soon found themselves in possession of the entire island. Two small Danish vessels were blown up to prevent capture, while one ship of war and three gunboats escaped. The Danish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was very heavy, the number of the latter class alone amounting to 2,400. The Prussian loss is reported to have been 300 in killed and wounded.

The next operation of the Prussians will be an attack upon Funen, the second largest of the islands that constitute Denmark proper. The sound which separates this island from Jutland is as narrow as that between Alsen and Schleswig; and, as there are no longer any fortifications like Duppel, on the opposite side, in the possession of the Danes, we shall probably ere long hear of the occupation of the island by the Prussians.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

NEWS FROM GRANT UP TO SATURDAY.

A FULL RESUME OF GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

OUR NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE COMING DRAFT FOR MEN.

The Present Call for Money.

THE PEOPLE MUST AND WILL SUPPLY BOTH.

Later from Europe--Interesting Foreign Summary.

From Cincinnati--Hon. John Sherman on the Crisis.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

News From Before Petersburg Saturday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Friday, July 15—P. M. Via WASHINGTON, July 17.

General Sheridan has marching orders, and starts to-morrow morning, with his command, upon another flying expedition into a section of country where he probably is not expected. The enemy will find themselves paid back with interest for all the devastation recently wrought at the North. Two mines were sprung on our right this evening just before dark.

The explosion was not followed by any offensive movement from either side. Two vast volumes of smoke and dust were thrown up that seemed to attract the attention of the whole of both armies. All the elevated points on both sides were crowded with spectators.

The main line of rebel works around Petersburg, carried by our forces a month ago, is being levelled to the ground.

Two privates were hung this morning for rape upon a white woman. Provost Marshal General Patrick made a speech on the occasion.

LATER.
SATURDAY, July 16—8 A. M.

There was rapid firing heard from very heavy guns this morning, apparently to the right of Gen. Butler's lines. Some of the iron clad gunboats have probably opened their fire.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

It is believed at the Navy Department that the pirate Florida, after her recent depredations, steered for the West Indies, and pursuing vessels have been dispatched to the rear of the Windward Islands and Martinique in search of her.

THE RECENT RAID.

The exaggerated statement that the rebel force in the recent invasion numbered 50,000 and the number under estimated of 8,000 to to 10,000, are both incorrect. Gen. Grant has not varied from his original report, that it was from 20,000 to 25,000 strong, and the estimate of the War Department is but a little larger. These figures sustain the estimate first made, and repeated in this correspondence.

SERVES HIM RIGHT.

Paymaster H. R. Thomas, found guilty of defrauding the government, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $35,000, and imprisonment at Albany for six years.

NEW YORK, Sunday, July 17.—The *Times'* correspondence in front of Petersburg on the 14th, says: An arrangement has been entered into between the 5th corps and the enemy in its front to stop skirmishing while doing picket duty. This is great relief to the men of both sides, who are enabled to walk leisurely about. The enemy are constantly making new works and strengthening old ones. Deserters are constantly coming in.

Senators Wilkinson, Chandler and Sprague are on a visit to the army. There was great joy inside the rebel lines, perhaps at the Maryland raid. They are greatly mistaken if they expect Grant to release his death grasp on the throat of the rebellion.

Dispatches from Butler's headquarters say the rebels continue to fire on transports from a moving rifle battery. Our gunboats follow in the valley and shell it. Otherwise all is quiet.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Hon. John Sherman on the General and Military Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

Senator Sherman was serenaded at the Burnet House last night. He made a speech, from which the following are extracts:

I have seen a great deal of Mr. Lincoln. In my official relations with him, I have had occasion to differ with him sometimes, very decidedly; but I feel bound to say that when his measures had been examined critically, and under the light of all the surrounding circumstances, they have been found wise and successful. His Proclamation of Emancipation was not made till every loyal man must have felt that the slaves were either to be mustered on our side or against us. They were employed as the most valuable aid to the rebels, and would have continued to be their most valuable auxiliary, were it not that the idea of freedom has impaired their value as slaves. The arming of slaves was postponed till the prejudices of our people gave way to the absolute demand for troops to occupy and hold important positions in the South.

There is not a single act of Mr. Lincoln's, that I can recall, but has been justified by events, unless it has been his earnest desire to conciliate his political adversaries, and they surely should not denounce him for this. He has occupied a position of greater difficulty than any man in our generation; and if you could see the anxious solicitude with which he performs all the duties of his office, the patient endurance, the care and kindness with which he reconciles opposing opinions, you would know how well grounded his popularity is with the masses of our people.

Alluding to the change in the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman said:

I sincerely regretted that any change was made in the Treasury Department; but since it had to be made, no change could have been more favorable to the public interest. I have been associated with Mr. Fessenden, as a member of the Committee on Finance, for three years, and I can assure you that he brings to the discharge of the very difficult duties of his office, great ability and full information of every branch of his official duty.

He has taken a prominent part in framing every important financial measure, and as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has perhaps more familiarity with the whole system of Revenue Laws and more responsibility for the form in which they now appear, than any member in Congress. He will receive the cordial support of all the leading financiers of the country, and may avoid many difficulties of opposition that Gov. Chase was compelled to encounter. The taxes will produce at least one half of the expenditures, and we must depend for the other half on the voluntary loans of the people. Their resources are sufficient to furnish even this large sum without affecting in the least, any of the ordinary business of the community. We have reached the limit of paper money, and will hear no more about inflated currency. Those among you who will transact business on the idea that the currency of the country is to disappear like the assignats of the French revolution, will surely meet ruin and disaster. This country can carry on the war in the present basis of expenditure without borrowing from any traitor, croaker or coward, and although the debt that we may impose on posterity will be large, very large, yet we must remember that every ten years doubles our ability to pay.

Mr. Sherman then referred to the military situation and said we had cause for encouragement. We had to meet with reverses in the past to show us the worthlessness of political Generals, and the falseness of Conservative friends; but now, thank God, we have got rid of worthless Generals, and have learned how to estimate croaking Conservatism.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters at the Capital—Finance, Army and Navy Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 17, 1864.

THE COMING DRAFT.

The order for a draft, which has been delayed by the new enrollment, not yet entirely completed, will be issued to-morrow.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

An official dispatch from Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding the rebel cavalry forces in the Southwest, of which Forrest's command forms a portion, calls the recent engagement with the troops under Gen. A. J. Smith, a drawn battle. Our own unofficial reports call it a victory for Smith, which was undoubtedly the case. There is no confirmation of the report that Forrest is killed.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Secretary Fessenden has returned from New York without money, or the promise of money from the associated banks. His negotiations with them fell through, whatever the ostensible reason, because of their absolute inability to furnish the twenty millions required, there being but fifteen millions in greenbacks in New York city, the balance having been sent West to purchase produce. The banks being unable to lend money, offered to lend their credit, but the Secretary considered that he had no power to negotiate such a loan, and felt unwilling even if he had the power to use it. He was urged, from some quarters, to take measures to make the money market easier, but replied to the contrary, that he would endeavor to make it tighter, so as to reduce the price of gold, and the necessaries of life, and those articles which the Government must purchase for the army. He will have recourse to a popular loan, probably at 6 per cent, preferring to sell long bonds at or even below par, to a further inflation of the currency. The advertisement for this loan may be expected to appear before many days. In the meantime, thanks in a great measure to the new tax, we are fully able to supply present needs. Fifteen millions of dollars were disbursed yesterday, and, we are assured, that the next weekly statement of the public debt will show a reduction instead of an increase of the amount of unpaid requisition, and a decrease, also, of the amount of notes in circulation, more 5 per cent cupon paper having been withdrawn than compound interest paper issued.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Committee of Internal Revenue has decided that by 86th section of the act of June 30, the manufacturers are required to return the amount of actual sales as the basis on which the assessment of taxes is to be made, or in case of the manufacturer and his agent, no sale having been made, the value for purposes of taxation shall be estimated at the average at the market value of the same goods at the same time when the same become liable to duty.

The taxable value in such cases is to be determined by one or the other of the above modes, and in no case is the cost of production to be taken as the basis for estimating or assessing.

This is plainly evident from the deductions allowed by the same section. When goods, wares and merchandise are sold to another manufacturer or producer, or his agent, no such deduction will be allowed, if cost of production were taken as the taxable value of the goods.

Of the clauses relating to liquors, of the 94th section, it is declared that the valuation of cigars herein mentioned shall in all cases be the value of the cigars, exclusive of the tax.

This provision requires a value to be sought other than that immediately indicated by actual sales, by which to determine the different rates of tax on cigars under the limit of values and rates. A schedule has been prepared of sales and rates, and since the tax on cigars valued over $45 per m, is 40 cents, it follows that all cigars that are sold for more than $80, are taxable at the highest rate provided by the law, $40.

The next grade below are cigars valued at $30, the tax on which is $25. Now, whenever the manufacturer sells cigars for more than $55, but less than $80, he is liable to pay a tax thereon of $25 per 1,000, as they come within the next to the highest grade provided by law.

Pursuing this course with the other grades, we give the following schedule:

Cigars less than $13 per thousand, known as cheroots, $4.
Cigars selling at not over $30, $8.
Cigars selling at over $30 and not over $55, $15.
Cigars selling at over $55 and not over $85, $25.
Cigars selling at $85, $40.
Cigarettes in like manner.

If the schedule does not in all cases give to the Goverment the full amount of tax intended, it obviates the difficulty that would constantly be meeting the Assessor without such a schedule indicating sales' value, namely: the problem of finding from the sales prices in each given case.

The two unknown quantities of sales of the cigars, exclusive of the tax and itself, the taxes are to be paid when the cigars are sold, or consumed, or used, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following leader from this morning's *Chronicle* is supposed to represent the views of the military authorities. The sudden disappearance of the rebels from before the city, after affecting to lay a siege for three days, can leave little doubt that their object was merely to divert attention, while their cavalry were engaged in stealing horses and cattle and removing them beyond the Potomac. The absence of any considerable United States cavalry force in this department has enabled the audacious rebels to carry out their plans with considerable success. It was next to impossible for infantry to watch their movements or prevent their successful dashes on the railroad, while the rapidity of their movements in small detachments, and their sudden appearance at so many different points simultaneously, were well calculated to swell their numbers in the imagination of the defenseless population exposed to their depredations. Various speculations have been indulged in as to the objects of the rebels in making a raid or invasion; but it is probable that their motives and incentives were various. They were doubtless hungry and thirsty, not to say naked, and being for the time cut off from communication by railroad with the South, nothing was so natural as for them to desire to replenish their exhausted stores by preying upon the enemy. Something of the kind may have become absolutely necessary and at any rate it was a great convenience to open a new source of supplies. It was at the same time a matter worth essaying to attempt raising the siege of Petersburg and Richmond by threatening Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The capture of one or all of these places by a sudden dash was not deemed impossible. Such must have been again the cogitations of the rebel chief—preliminary to this last attempt at the invasion of the loyal States, and we may add to them the obvious consideration that, pent up in Richmond and vicinity with nothing practicable to be done in front, it was highly politic to employ every soldier who could be spared from defensive operations in active hostilities against the enemy's rear. The raiders have succeeded in destroying or appropriating a large amount of property, and if they make their way back with their booty they will have much cause of congratulation by their friends; but they have at the same time, although they should escape, done an important service to the Government which they are endeavoring to overthrow. They have rallied the loyal people once more to its support as no appeal from the authorities could have done, and they have thus made easy the otherwise difficult task of recruiting the army to the extent which was deemed necessary. The whole country will now be convinced of the importance of placing at the command of the Government a force sufficient to defend Washington and the North without weakening the armies engaged in assailing the rebel stronghold.

In the above the *Chronicle* calls it a three days' siege; but it began Monday forenoon and ended Tuesday night.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Latest Advices and Rumors.

NEW YORK, Sunday, July 17.

Advices from Sherman's army states that three of our strongest corps are south of the Chattahoochee, strongly intrenched in the rebel abandoned works.

It is rumored the rebel Maury is wounded.

The rebels have fallen back to the outer fortifications of Atlanta, within three miles of the city. These works are very strong, with 20,000 militia in them.

The rebels are moving all supplies to Augusta, fearing a flank movement and capture.

Another report says Johnston has fallen back to Cedar Bluffs, eight miles from Atlanta, thus virtually yielding that stronghold.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday July 16.

The Nashville *Times* says at last accounts our forces were still strongly and securely entrenched at the Chattahoochee. There has been no pursuit of the rebels and no advance from the bank of the Chattahoochee toward Atlanta.

Passengers on the evening train state that rumors prevail at Nashville that Sherman had captured 6,000 prisoners. The time when and locality not stated.

Sherman is said also to have ordered the correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, out of his lines.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
VINEY'S STATION, ¾ OF A MILE NORTH OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, July 10, 1864.

Since the date of my last, the situation in a non-military point of view, has been extremely dangerous and unpleasant. For one whole week the army has been favored with a "dry spell." Not a cloud darkened the sky, and father Sol shed forth his blazing rays in the style peculiar to the "Sunny South." Creeks and runs began to dry up, and vegetation itself seemed to have arrived at that happy condition denominated "masterly inactivity." Owing to the incessant travel of bipeds and quadrupeds, the roads have been ground to an impalpable powder or the depth of fully six inches. As a natural consequence, travelling from one corps to another is by no means the most pleasant job in the world, especially if behind a "cracker" train. Super add to all these horors, the evil caused by the want of vegetable diet, and the plentiness of salt meats, and your readers can have some idea of the felicity enjoyed in the army. Staff officers travel as little as possible, preferring to take it cool under a "fly," playing "seven up" or "poker," interspersed with frequent application to the "commissariat." The soldiers, in a measure, follow suit, and seated under their "dog" tents, or bowers, pass the time—some sleeping, other writing, some playing cards, and others spinning yarns about Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Shiloh, and other sanguinary battles.

To professors of all *ologies* except theology, I would recommend Northern Georgia as a stamping ground. Here the geologist can find ample facilities for picking up specimens of mica, soapstone, quartz, granite and slate. He can, however, find none of the needful "rocks," as the few inhabitants left by the tender mercy of the rebel conscript agents, have neither money nor provisions. To the entomologist a hundred thousand kinds of insects offer all the inducements for obtaining a superior collection. It requires but little inconvenience on the part of a collector to study the habits of these insects. All he has to do is to spread his blankets and stretch his weary length upon them, and in a very few minutes after, "daddy-long-legs," spiders, caterpillars of all hues and colors, centipedes, "jiggers," wood lice, "gray backs," and a hundred other varieties will crawl all over and around him. The "daddy-long-legs" will take a flying trip along his trowsers as if anxious to make a comparison of the lower extremities. The centipedes will industriously set themselves to work in order to run races at his side, while the "jiggers" will make furious attempts to get beneath his shirt. The measuring worm will get his "back up" without provocation, at every attempt made to travel his length—in fact he seems to have been created for the express purpose of "traveling on his shape." The zoologist can take exquisite pleasure in examining the habits of the miniature zooglydon—a diminutive saurian better known as the lizard, while it plays hide-and-go-seek in the folds of his blanket. If he wish to pursue his inquiries still farther, let him dig a few spades full of earth, and examine that peculiar earth worm, which, somewhat like the famous Doren post boys, coils itself into knots and again unites itself. If he have a passion for vertebrated animals, he can amuse himself in investigating the habits of black snakes and occasionally a rattlesnake. [N. B.—I have not seen or heard of any Copperheads in this section. The climate is too hot for this species.] The ethnologist can find a little recreation in determining the status of the "white trash" who inhabit the few miserable hovels scattered around. As there are none of Africa's sons here, save those with the army, it will be a difficult matter to determine their status—I am of opinion it is between Atlanta and Macon. The theologian would stand a "right poor chance" here—owing to the popular idea that army teamsters have a perfect system of profanity. Of the truth or falsity of this assertion, I will say nothing, except that it is heard only during a wet spell, when the roads are heavily mired. To the botanist and agriculturist, Northern Georgia does not offer any great facilities. The staple productions of the northern portion of the State may be classed as follows: Mountains, hills, ravines, rills, black oak, scrub oak, hickory, pine, tangle vines, blackberries (not yet ripe), insects in great abundance, log shanties and crooked roads. Speaking of crooked roads reminds me of a little anecdote accounting for the numerous curves in the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, which runs through the least fertile portion of the State. This road was built by the State Government, and as the surveyors were paid by the mile for their work it is said by some (those who were not pleased with the location of the road) that the engineers were bound to make all they could out of it, and so made it as tortuous as possible. There is some plausibility in this theory, for I have heard some of our topographical engineers say it could have been fully ten miles shorter and at much less expense. Now to the

MILITARY SITUATION.

On leaving Marietta McPherson took up the line of march down the Nickojack creek road, leading to Turner's Ferry on the Chattahoochee about four miles judging from the map, below the railroad bridge over this river. Hooker's corps started along the westerly main road to Atlanta, Palmer the easterly one, and Howard a new road running on the east side of the railroad and parallel to it—Schofield remaining in position until the army should have approached the river. On Monday afternoon Johnson's division of Palmer's corps encountered the rear guard of the rebels strongly entrenched on a range of hills near Neal Dow—a railroad station about four miles south of Marietta—better known as "Royal" station. Here a heavy artillery duel was opened up on Monday, which resulted in a loss of some ten or fifteen killed and about fifty wounded. Among the latter is Colonel Stoughton, commanding *pro tem*, King's Brigade. King is temporarily in command of Johnson's division—he having been obliged to go North on account of ill health. On Monday night the rebels evacuated their position, and on Tuesday morning we followed in pursuit, finding them the same evening strongly entrenched on this side of the river, in three lines of works, in the neighborhood of the railroad bridge. Here we had considerable skirmishing. Our signal corps immediately took possession of a high hill immediately in rear of "Vining's" and reported that the enemy was crossing on pontoons. Batteries were quickly thrown in position, and a vigorous shelling was kept up for two or three hours without eliciting any reply. On the opposite side of the river our long train of wagons could be seen slowly winding its way along a cleared field, but too far out of range to cause any damage in that quarter. On Wednesday Gerrad's cavalry drove the rebel cavalay across the river near Rosswell, and burned the bridge. They also destroyed the cotton factory at that place, thus inflicting a very heavy loss on the rebels, for it was the largest in the State, and was running full time, making cottonade and clothing for the rebel armies. At the time of its destruction it contained some four hundred female operatives, most of whom have gone to Chattanooga. On Thursday Schofield's corps, the 23rd, commenced moving from the right to the left, and on Friday night succeeded in crossing the river near Merrett's Mills, some seven miles up the river, at a place called Shinn's Ferry. The result of this movement was that the rear guard of the enemy abandoned his position on this side of the river, last night. After crossing they burned the railroad bridge and took up three pontoon and two trestle bridges, which they used in crossing. This morning the army commenced moving to the left, and will in all probability be all across before Wednesday. The rebels have a very strong position on the other side of the river, fortified both by nature and art.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.
[From Our Special Correspondent.]
IN THE FIELD NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 10, 1864—3 A. M.

Yesterday the 23rd corps, Gen. Schofield effected a crossing of the Chattahoochee and secured a lodgment on the high grounds beyond the river. In the affair they met with no serious opposition and were reported last evening as having captured a rebel general. To properly understand the importance of this success it will be necessary to explain.

Below the railroad bridge, the Chattahoochee makes a sharp bend to the southward and back almost in a northerly direction forming a point of land called by the natives "the peninsula." In the rear of this peninsula is the crossing—Turner's Ferry—which the rebels have been using since their evacuation of the Kenesaw line. This ferry is covered by the high grounds about Dan Turner's house and the Nicojack creek. By the fault or failure of some one the rebels secured this position and fortified it without opposition. Yesterday Hardee's corps held this position—"the peninsula." His left and left center was covered by the Nicojack, a stream not fordable, and his whole line thoroughly entrenched. Across the Chattahoochee the bank of the river at this point rises quite suddenly to a bluff which follows the course of the stream from the railroad as far down as Campbelltown. The divisions of Hood and Loring having crossed the river, occupied and fortified this high ground. In fact it is believed that the works had been previously constructed in anticipation of this retreat. So much of these works as are contiguous to the peninsula cover the ground held by Hardee. Leggett's division of the 17th corps, which moved on the 5th down the Sandtown road, and up the left bank of the river to Nickojack, and thus obtained an enfilading fire upon the redoubt and riflepits at Turner's house, found themselves under the fire of no less than fourteen guns from the works on the opposite bank of the river. It will thus be seen that the *tete du pont* held by Hardee, with the entrenched position of Hood and Loring's corps coving it and extending to its right and left, constituted a very strong defensive position. It is immaterial now whether any one is to blame for its occupation by the rebels. The fact is sufficient, and military men will one day settle the exact amount of responsibility which attaches to it.

The rebel line across the river seems to have been selected upon the theory that Sherman would attempt his passage of the river at Turner's Ferry, and on the Sandtown road. Schofield having effected his crossing, threatens the rebel right, and it would seem that unless Johnston chooses to accept battle in his present position, Hardee must be withdrawn to the left bank of the river. In that event it will be optional with Sherman whether to cross his army at the pontoons of the 23d corps and pursue his own course by the left hand road toward the right of Atlanta, or threaten the right of Johnston's present line, forcing him out of his works and compelling a battle north of Atlanta. In either view it is quite obvious that Sherman's strategy has been quite as successful as at any previous position during the present campaign. Before this reaches you, the telegraph may probably announce important results. In anticipating success by an explanation of our present position, your readers may more readily understand the process by which it shall have been achieved.

The destruction of the mills at Roswell proves to have been a very severe blow to the Confederacy. In addition to the flouring mills, which were very complete and extensive, there were large and well appointed mills for the manufacture of cloths. The regular monthly product of these establishments was 30,000 yards of cotton and 15,000 yards of woolen goods—principally such goods as were used by the army. The machinery, which was of the best and most improved patterns and inventions, was made at Patterson, New Jersey. The mills were thoroughly destroyed. The operatives, some three hundred women, are thus thrown out of employment, and will be sent North, if they wish. It is understood that nearly all of them will avail themselves of this proposition.

From the fact that Johnston left these mills with all the manufactured and raw material accumulated at them is evidence that he did not retire from the Kenesaw line with any great deliberation. The fact alone is sufficient evidence that he deemed his position before Marietta one that he could hold.

Considered only with reference to the injuries inflicted upon the Confederacy in the destruction of Government manufactories and work shops, the campaign of Sherman has so far resulted in immense irreparable damage to the rebellion. The extensive establishments for the manufacture of ordinance, and numerous other mills and work shops have been destroyed by Davis—the great foundries and iron works at Etowah and Allatoona by Gen. Schofield, and now the mills in which the clothing of the army has hitherto been made, besides scores of small mills and shops on the route from Resaca thus far.

Gen. Sherman has recently made orders in relation to the payment of the troops of this army, which are very important and commend themselves by their good sense. The money is not to be brought to the field, but instead, the pay rolls of the troops are to be made out and receipted, and sent to Nashville. The Pay Department there will send the amount due each man to such place as he shall designate; or if the soldier chooses the money can remain on deposit with the government. Money in the field, during such a campaign as this, is of no use to the men. They can use it only with such sutlers as reach the front, by buying trash at exorbitant prices. There is nothing in the country to buy. With the single exception of tobacco, there is nothing which a soldier needs, with which he is not provided by the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments. Such sums as he wishes to send home can be sent cheaper and safer through the channels provided by General Sherman than if brought to the field. Officers and men are put on the same footing by this order. Under the old rules officers subsisted by purchase of supplies from the Commissariat. Hereafter they will draw one ration per day from the Commissary, which will be charged on their pay account. The sense and wisdom of this order are characteristic of Gen. Sherman.

Orders have been received directing the consolidation of the small regiments in this army. It will be very soon undertaken. Only regiments from the same State can be consolidated, and those in such manner as to make organizations of about maximum numbers.

Batteries A and B 1st Illinois Artillery, commanded by Captains Wood and Rumsey, will leave for home on the 12th, Tuesday of this week. That is the officers and men of these batteries whose terms of service have expired. There will remain of veterans and enlisted men whose terms have not expired enough to fill up one battery. These are all to be formed into a six gun battery, taking the guns and equipments of one battery and of a section of the other. Until such time as the Governor shall issue commissions to officers of the new battery, it will be under the command of Lieut. Smith of Cheney's battery.

Batteries A and B have seen long, active field service. They leave the service after a full term of useful and honorable work. In the war none have been more actively engaged, none have participated oftener on the bloody field, the guns of none have been more frequently and better served. The record of Chicago has chapters in every volume of this war, but no brighter pages have been or will be written than those which relate to the services of those batteries which left your city so early in the war. The officers and men of the Army of the Tennessee, with which they have been so far identified, know better than any one else their value, and part with them with great regret. Chicago owes them much. Their country owes them more.

JACK.

LATER.—July 10, 9 a. m.—Hardee's corps last night evacuated their first line of works in front of the 17th corps. Our flag is now on the redoubt at Turner's House. They occupy the high ground beyond, and the troops of Gresham's division are moving up.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 17.—The steamship America from Southampton, July 6th, arrived this morning.

The Saxonia arrived at Cowes on the 6th.

The Belgian arrived out on the 6th.

D'Israeli moved the Want of Confidence resolution in the House of Commons on the 4th. Mr. Gladstone denied that England's influence had been lowered.

Mr. Kinglake's amendment that England's policy was for peace, was offered on the 5th. Mr. Cobden spoke at length. The debate was adjourned. On the 8th Lord Malmsbury will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords.

French papers state that the Prussian and Austrian troops in the Duchies have been increased. Prussia intends possessing all the Danish Islands, and afterwards to attack Copenhagen.

The *Presse* says that King Christian personally refused Napoleon's protection or intervention.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—Information from good authority leads to the belief that the rebel pirate Semmes, with his officers and part of crew, have obtained the steamer Rappahannock and intend sailing at an early date from some French port. It is said that they will attack the Kearsarge.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Recent Guerilla Movements.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 16.—A Nashville dispatch of last night says a small party of guerillas, representing themselves to be of Forrest's command, came within five miles of that city on the Nolenville Pike, proceeding to the house of an old lady named Bottles, eleven miles from the city, for refreshments, were pursed by a party of Federals who, after ordering the inmates to vacate, fired the house and out-building, which were entirely consumed.

The river is scant two feet on the shoals and falling.

On Friday morning, the train from Nashville to Johnsonville, when six miles out, was warned to return. A guard was obtained, and the cars were sent to Waverly, where a party of twenty laborers had been attacked by a band of guerillas, that morning. Three laborers were killed. The survivors were robbed and drawn up in line to be shot, when the guerilla chief liberated them, because they were only workers, saying that if they were soldiers they would be murdered. The guerillas set fire to the tents and destroyed the camp, then left for parts unknown.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Exchange of the Texas Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Sunday, July 17.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says:

About eleven thousand Union prisoners are daily expected from Texas in exchange, under the new cartel. These were captured a year and a half ago at Galveston and Brazos City.

PETERSBURG DURING THE REVOLUTION.—This is not the first time, the Albany *Journal* says, that a hostile army has appeared before Petersburg. On the 24th of April, 1781, General Phillips, of the British army, at the head of 2,400 men, landed at City Point and marched upon the city. The Baron Steuben, who commanded a handful of patriot troops, covered the town as best he could, but was compelled to retreat up the Appomattox, destroying the bridge behind him. The British entered the town the next day, destroyed a large quantity of tobacco, &c., &c., ravaged several other adjacent villages, and then set sail again to return, in the hope of decoying Lafayette and shutting him up in the "Peninsula." Phillips was, however, recalled to Petersburg, soon after which Lafayette appeared before the town and commenced bombarding it from Archer's Hill. Phillips died during the siege, and the traitor Arnold succeeded him. The British being reinforced Lafayette abandoned the attack, retired across the James at Osborn's Landing, followed by Cornwallis, who pursued him as far as Hanover Court House. The latter expecting that Clinton would reinforce him, marched to Williamsburg and subsequently retired to Yorktown, where he was caged and compelled to capitulate.

The brave men who defended the "sacred soil" of Virginia against the licentious minions of King George little thought that some of their descendants would raise against that Government which they made such sacrifices to establish—little thought that the cities they so stoutly defended would eighty years later, become the stronghold of domestic traitors!

ITEMS.

Speaking of theatricals, a writer in Wilkes *Spirit* says: "Engagements for the winter season are in order, and managers must be prepared to pay much larger salaries than heretofore—at least 50 per cent more to men and 100 per cent to women. Why, at the present prices, Ophelia would have to pay a week's salary for the simple white dress in which she goes mad; while anything fit for a high comedy parlor scene would use up what three years ago would have paid salaries for a month."

A shrewd genius in Norwalk, Connecticut, who appreciates the high price of things nowadays, says that a shoe dealer in that town bought a stock of children's shoes lately and commenced marking their value upon the heel. Every morning he made a new mark, and as the goods went up the marks went up, until they finally covered the whole sole, and then went over upon the upper leather. Since then that dealer wont buy anything smaller than No. tens, so that he can have a sufficient margin for the advanced prices.

General Lee's Personal Property.

[From the Virginia State Journal.]

The following are some of the articles belonging to the personal estate of Gen. Lee, which have been condemned by the United States District Court, and are advertised to be sold in Alexandria on the 19th inst., by the United States marshal, viz: Eleven sofa bottom chairs, four armed plush seat chairs, one brussels carpet, three red plush seat sofas, seven large paintings, one extension table, one large painting of Washington, two paintings of Washington's Generals on battle field, four book cases, cane bottom chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, mattrasses, stands, centre tables, bureaus, side-boards, and straw mattrasses, candlesticks, fancy glass cases, oil paintings, engravings, and almost every variety of ornaments, gilt frames, secretaries, three large boxes of books stoves, carpets, &c. The most of these articles are of the most elegant description—some of them very rare and valuable.

☞ The Codex Vaticanus, the famous manuscript in the Vatican at Rome, which few travelers are allowed to behold, has been seen recently by a correspondent of a Unitarian paper in this country, who thus describes it:

Through our Minister Resident, Gen. King, I applied to Cardinal Antonelli for permission to handle the Codex Vaticanus, the early copy of the Scriptures, which everybody has heard of. Antonelli made objections, but thought it might be done after Holy Week. Hearing nothing from the ambassador in response to the application, and my last day of Rome having arrived, I thought it wise to see it, if I could do no better. The *custode* objected; but I named big men, assured him that I could turn its leaves if I stayed longer in Rome, and asked only to look upon it. So he unlocked the desk-case, and I saw the treasure. It lies flanked by a copy of Dante written by Boccaccio, and an original of Tasso, and bottomed by an old, small, illuminated service book.

The Codex lies open. Each page has three narrow columns and wide margins. No punctuation, no division into sentences or even words, but an endless succession of capitals, yet not difficult to decipher, very clear and more modern in appearance than I had anticipated. In the other half of the case are old Virgils, quaintly illustrated. Were the glass over the Codex away five minutes, it would be easy to ascertain whether or not that famous Trinitarian text is in it, "There are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, Word and Holy Spirit, and these three are one," which Channing calls a forgery.

IN ERROR.—Our reporter was in error yesterday in announcing the expected arrival of the 10th regiment. It was a misapprehension of the information upon which the paragraph was based. The 5th regiment of the Reserve Corps formed the troops referred to. They passed through the city Saturday morning.

New Advertisements.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased at Advanced Prices.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
W. S. MORSE, Agent,
Office of BUXTON & CO., Bankers, 37 Clark street, Telegraph Building, cor. of Lake st. P. O. Box 6136. jy18-n190-1t

MELISSA M. CAMPBELL.—I want information of my wife MELISSA M. CAMPBELL, she left Grayson County, Texas, on the 24th of January, 1864, to go North, via Alexandria and New Orleans. Any information given will be thankfully received. Address R. C. CAMPBELL, care of J. F. Wetherill, 251 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. jy18-n169 2tnet

TO THE HARDWARE AND FURNITURE TRADE, CHICAGO.—Will the houses who gave orders to us through our salesman (Mr. Brown) please send copies of the originals to us direct. J. W. FISKE & CO. manufacturers of Bronzed Iron Goods and Copper Weather Vanes, 124 Nassau street, New York City. jy18-n155-3tnet

LUMBER INSPECTORS TAKE NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Lumber Inspectors on MONDAY EVENING, July 18th, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, at the office of Franklin Emery, corner of Lake and West Water streets. It is hoped that all will be present, as there will be business of importance to all brought before the meeting. jy17-n187 2tnet BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRAME BUILDING FOR SALE,
No. 218 Wabash avenue, 24x36 feet, two stories and in good condition. T. H. BURCH. jy17-n164 2tnet Office 35 Portland Block.

PROF. H. A. DeMUNN,
The World Renowned Hair Restorer,
Continues to be consulted upon all diseases of the HAIR AND SCALP, at his Branch Office, 110 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois.
N. B. All letters should have postage stamp inclosed to insure an answer. jy18-n[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Bedford, Meredith & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
Chicago, July 15, 1864. O. T. BEDFORD, G. MEREDITH, J. MEREDITH.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, successors to Bedford, Meredith & Co., have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting a General Commission Business, under the firm name of Bedford, Frost & Co., and will continue at the old stand, 175 South Water street.
Chicago, July 15, 1864. BEDFORD, FROST & CO. jy18-n186-3tnet

SELLING OUT OF SUMMER GOODS.
SHOENFELD BROS.
UHLICH'S BLOCK,
35 and 37 North Clark Street, Corner Kinzie.
Elegant Dress Goods
At Three and Four Shillings per yard.
SHAWLS, from $3.00 to $5.00.
Silk Mantles and Sun Umbrellas
Twenty per cent below New York cost.
Light Cassimeres
One Dollar per yard below the present value.
All Wool Cloakings
From Two to Three Dollars per yard, &c.
THIS SALE HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY US TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS. jy18-n187-1t

IN PRESS,
WILL BE PUBLISHED AUG. 1st, 1864,
THE
NEW EXCISE TAX LAW,
APPROVED JUNE 30th, 1864.
COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY
C. R. FIELD,
Chief Clerk Assessor's Office, 1st District, Ill.
"We have examined the manner in which this edition of the Tax Law is arranged, and cheerfully recommend it as convenient and reliable in every respect."
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jy18-n[illegible]

New Advertisements.

QUESTIONS!
QUESTIONS!
QUESTIONS!
THAT
Concern Every One to Answer!

Are you bald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair become thin?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation in the scalp?
Are you troubled with dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula or Salt Rheum?
Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair?
Have you had the Measles, and lost it?
Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?
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Have you lost your hair by any sickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish gray hair restored?
Do you wish your whiskers glossy?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you want a dressing?
Do you want it for your children?
Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend?
Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silky and lustrous, the Human Hair?
If so, we warrant

CLARK'S
Distilled Restorative
FOR THE HAIR!
To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public.
It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5, and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents. [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW
WILL RETURN TO THE CITY
AUGUST 15th.
IMPORTANT BUSINESS
CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.
jy13 n[illegible]

CORBIN & CO.,
91 Randolph Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CIGARS & TOBACCO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
"Corbin's Own" and "Queen of the West" Cigars.
From this date we will retail our stock at WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES.
Chicago, July 16th, 1864. jy17-n[illegible]

AUTOMATIC DANCER.
This pleasing and strong toy is a new and novel invention of a Yankee.
It will amuse a room full, not only children from three years and upwards, but adults can, Falstaff-like, shake their sides with laughter. 'Tis capital to drive away the blues.
Retail price, $3 Each.
CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO.,
175 LAKE STREET,
[illegible] SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY
FOR SALE
—IN—
THOS. B. BRYAN'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
South and North Clark Business Property, renting well.
Washington street property near the Court House.
Michigan avenue Brick House, with barn and modern improvements, for $9,000. Also, vacant lots.
Marble front first class dwelling in North Division.
An elegant residence in a good neighborhood.
Dwelling east of Rush street, for $[illegible].
New and excellent house in West Division for $1,[illegible].
West Washington street—[illegible] feet facing south, near the Park.
Park avenue—one lot (50 ft.) near Lincoln, $[illegible].
Very choice Residence Lots on all the avenues, and in each Division.
Various suburban homes on long credit and very cheap.
A large fund on hand for investment. jy17-n[illegible]

"DOWNER'S" CELEBRATED
BENZOLE.
Used by leading Varnish Makers East, and by all the best Painters. It is equal to TURPENTINE.
We have a stock of the above on hand, and act as agents for the sale of their Lubricating Oil and Naptha.
ARMSTRONG & CO., jy17 [illegible] Oil Brokers, 11 LaSalle street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT, RYE MALT,
YEAST MALT.
IRWIN & MOREY,
P. O. Box 1873. No. 9 Board of Trade Building.
[illegible]

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S
OSWEGO STARCH.
[illegible] our prices ONE CENT PER POUND on all grades.
[illegible] HUTCHINS & CO., Agents.
Chicago, July 15, 1864. jy15-n[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO EUROPE.
—THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships from NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Calling at QUEENSTOWN,) as follows:
[illegible]
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Aug. [illegible]
Rates of passage payable in U. S. Currency from New York. First-class, $[illegible]; third-class, $[illegible]. Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown to Chicago at very low rates. Apply to
F. A. EMORY, General Agent, Cor. Clark and Lake sts.
jy15-n[illegible]

LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF Dry Goods, All-Wool Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, July 21st, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at [illegible]
ALSO—A large and choice lot of 6-4 All-Wool Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, &c.
PARASOLS—An invoice of Ladies' Silk Parasols.
The above stock is fresh, and just from the East, [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT." [illegible]

$300,000 CITY REAL ESTATE WANTED. [illegible]

TEA LEAD.
[illegible]

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, [illegible]
Chicago, July [illegible], 1864.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

TWO IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS.

The expedition that left Memphis under General A. J. Smith about three weeks ago, has not been heard from lately. It had passed Corinth about ten days ago, and was heading towards Tuscaloosa or Selma. The column numbered more than 20,000 men, and was well supplied with cavalry and artillery. We are expecting daily to hear of a battle between this force and the rebels under Forrest and Roddy, the same who defeated Sturgis so terribly, early in June. General Smith will give the rebels a chance to play a game with him. We have no fears of the result.

About a week since a strong column under General Rousseau marched south from Decatur, Alabama, heading in the direction of Selma or Montgomery. We should not be surprised if these two armies should form a junction in the heart of Alabama. If Forrest's forces were defeated and dispersed, there would be no rebel troops in that State able to oppose the march of Smith and Rousseau's columns in any direction they may choose to go. These troops can inflict immense damage on the enemy; and Johnston is in no condition to detach sufficient force to stop them. Once to Selma, the way is open to Mobile, down the Alabama river.

This double expedition is likely to produce a profound sensation in Dixie. The fighting men of Alabama are mostly in Johnston's and Lee's armies, while the interior of the State is densely populated with slaves, who can be converted into very useful auxiliaries to the army of "invasion." Our readers will not have to wait long before hearing from these expeditions.

COPPERHEAD NICK-NAMES.

For the first two years of the war the Copperheads constantly applied the term "Abolitionists" to the supporters of the Administration. "Call them 'abolitionists'" said Jeff. Davis to the rebels, and their Northern sympathizers adopted the same cognomen. But after draining on the word for a couple of years it was discovered that it had lost its ancient terrors, and no supporter of the Administration was scared in the least, or even annoyed by the application of the name to him by the rebels or their Northern coadjutors. Puzzled for some name that would be unpalatable, the Cops hit on the word miscegenation—or rather coined it. For six or eight months the friends of the Union were called "Miscegens." But the application of the term was so absurd and foolish that it was incontinently dropped by all except a few leatherheads of the baser sort. It was seen that the name miscegen fit the rebel democrats exactly, as amalgamation with their slaves was a universal democratic practice in the South, as a million of mulattoes incontestably attested. It was hitting their Southern brethren over the shins to call Northern Union people "miscegens," and the most stupid of Copperheads know enough to perceive that the way to prevent amalgamation of the races, is to emancipate them from bondage, to liberate the female slaves from the dominion of their "masters" and place them under the care and keeping of their natural protectors—the black men. So the nick-name "miscegen" like that of abolitionist, is layed out, and the Cops are driven to invent some other catch-word. Shoddyites is the name now applied to the supporters of the Union and opposers of the rebellion. Any man who shoulders a musket for the Union, is now called a "shoddyite." Any man who sends a son to fight for the Union is also termed a "shoddyite," and any citizen who votes for the Union is also set down as a "shoddy" man.

The term had its origin in the swindling practice of some New York speculator of the "democratic" persuasion, who in a large contract for army overcoats, palmed off on the War Department, an article made from old woolen rags, called shoddy.

A vast majority of the contractors during the first two and a half years of the war were Copperheads, and they made it a point to cheat and swindle the Government in every transaction. Every article for Army or Navy use furnished by them had fraud in it. There was swindling in clothing, in provisions, in horses and cattle, in stores of all sorts, in arms and ammunition both in quality and quantity. The "shoddy" principle of fraud was introduced into every job and contract. The scoundrels justified themselves by the reasoning that while they were putting money into their own purses they were also helping their southern democratic brethren by furnishing the Government with a defective article at a double price. The Government has finally succeeded in protecting itself to some extent against the robbery of the shoddy Copperhead contractors; but there are still too many of the tribe fattening at the public crib.

The Unionists have been engrossed in the prosecution of the war, and vast numbers of them have volunteered and gone to the army, while the Copperheads have remained at home to vote and speculate in shoddy contracts. The one side has been engaged in fighting for the country; the other in plundering it, in their absence. The way in which the Union people are involved in shoddy is, in paying the bills of the Copperhead shoddy contractors. When the wool is found in the teeth of sheep-killing dogs, it is pretty good evidence of guilt. Those who howl shoddy most loudly at the Union men will be found to be dealers in the article. The wool is in their teeth.

THE IRISH EMIGRATION.

A party in the British Parliament continue to make themselves unhappy over the idea that our Government is busy in cajoling off the Irish people to this side of the water, and in thrusting them into the army of the United States. It is to be supposed that a good many of those who keep on affirming this, really believe it, notwithstanding its constant denial from this side the water. For so constantly is it asserted, and by persons of high standing, too, that our Government has taken the trouble to inform officially that of Great Britain, that there is no truth in it—that we have no recruiting agents abroad, and have taken no special pains to induce the Irish people to come here for military purposes. It is not very likely that any information of this sort, official or otherwise, will succeed in working a conviction of the truth; for of all beetle-headed fellows, John Bull takes the lead. What he wants to believe, he believes, and just now his sympathies are so strongly with the rebellion that he will hunt with a microscope for occasions of complaint against the United States. He will believe that our government has filled the pockets of a set of oily tongued fellows and put them in Ireland to buy up the peasantry; or if it is denied that they are enlisted outright, then that they are coaxed off to this side the water with smooth words, and then grabbed here and put into the army; and even though we have made them no promises, we must have at least winked to them to come over. They cannot conceive otherwise that the Irish should for a moment think of leaving dear old John Bull. They love him with such desperate affection that unless somebody coaxes them away, it is perfectly inconceivable they should go.

If honest Johnny would think for a moment, he could readily find two reasons for seeing that his notions are all moonshine. First, we do not send to Ireland for soldiers, because we are under no pressing necessity of so doing. Irish enlistments in our army are entirely agreeable to us; a good many of them are prime soldiers. They owe it to themselves too to join our armies in large numbers. This is their adopted country, and they are bound to defend it along with other citizens; and it is simple poltroonery and cowardice to refuse to do it, on their part as well as on the part of others, and the Irish people should feel this, and act accordingly. A few do join our armies, as they ought. But we do not need to send to Ireland for them. They come because they wish to come; have been coming these years; keep on coming now; and destined most likely to keep coming for years in the future. Even though we did not want them, they would still come along. The Irish people are not a brightly educated race as a whole, but they manage to know what is going on, and are accurately informed of three things in this country—that they learn what concerns employ, wages, and bread—and to be informed is to act.

And second, we are not under any necessity of sending to Ireland, and therefore can afford to regard all treaty obligations as to recruiting abroad, and in addition, those demands of comity, which are not in treaties, but which all people nevertheless feel. It is a custom and a necessity of European Governments to get soldiers where they can. Napoleon fought his battles, not with Frenchmen alone, but with all men who could be had; and Wellington's troops were by no means all British. We do not reject men from our armies on account of nationality; but take in Germans, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Irishmen, Africans, Indians, and others. But they come to us instead of our sending for them. Let John Bull be assured [illegible]. The Irishmen will run away from him; there is no help for that. They will come [illegible] there is no help for that either; and when they get here, some of them will, as they ought, join our armies; and there is no help for that either.

DEMOCRACY DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

The evidence daily accumulates that however long the Chicago Convention may be postponed, its elements cannot come together without an explosion. The Illinois Copperhead State convention cheers for Vallandigham. The Indiana Copperhead State convention refuses with a hoosier yell to endorse him. Vallandigham preaches peace. McClellan preaches a "conservative" war till the rebellion shall be suppressed. We recently gave the Kentucky Copperhead platform in favor of an immediate armistice and cessation of hostilities. Opposed to this stands the following resolve of the Tammany Hall Democracy of New York:

> *Resolved*, That whoever, under any circumstances, and under any pretext, advocates the separation of the United States and the consequent overthrow of the American Union, is a traitor to constitutional liberty, and deserves a traitor's doom.

Here are two classes of "Democrats," between whom is a gulf of principle as wide and deep as between the Union and the rebellion. During the past four years the "Democratic" organization has held together because it was not obliged to declare in favor of or against the war. But it cannot meet in National Convention without giving the countersign. They move together now like night movements of hostile forces supposing each other to be friends. But the first peep of daylight will separate them into Unionists and rebels, and daylight will come when their National Convention meets. No wonder they postpone it. "They fear the light for their deeds are evil."

NEGROES RUSHING TO COVINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Rebel.]

CINCINNATI, July 14, 1864.

The rush of negroes into Covington from Central Kentucky, to enlist in the Federal service, is on the increase, and Sambos of all ages are escaping from servitude through this new feature in military strategy. The Kentucky authorities are particularly indignant at the course of the Administration on this question, and there is no denying the fact that Kentuckians are violently opposed to the National Administration.

Some of them are; but it is the slaveholders, who esteem slaves more highly than the Union, who are "violently opposed to the Administration." The "niggerless" whites are becoming intirely reconciled to the "rush of the negroes to Covington to enlist;" because the more blacks that enlist the fewer whites will be drafted. The "poor white trash" of Kentucky are getting their eyes open to the fact that slaveholders alone have any interest in the success of the rebellion The common people fully and cordially sustain the Administration on the question of enlisting the blacks. They would rejoice to learn that every negro in the State, fit to bear arms, was in the Federal service, as it would clear the State of all danger of a draft, and would help the Government to crush the rebellion. The most popular man in Kentucky to-day is Abraham Lincoln, and nothing has contributed more to make him popular with the common people than his policy of employing the blacks to fight the rebels. Such aristocrats as Bramlette, Wolford, and Wickliffe may be "indignant" at this "new feature of military strategy," but the plebeians throw up their hats and huzza for it. Lincoln will carry Kentucky.

☞ When the present dominant party came into power, the country was united, prosperous and comparatively free from debt.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Was it? It takes a Copperhead to tell a cool, unblushing falsehood, without wincing. "When the present dominant party came into power," seven "Democratic" States had seceded and formed a "Confederacy," with Jeff. Davis at its head. Nearly all our forts on the Southern coast had been seized; United States mints, arsenals, cannon, muskets, vessels and public buildings had been gobbled by the "Democratic" insurgents; our soldiers of the regular army, stationed in the South, had been captured and imprisoned; Fort Sumter had been besieged, and an army of fifty or sixty thousand men had been organized by the rebel authorities. All this had been done under the "Democratic" Administration of Buchanan, before Mr. Lincoln had taken his oath of office.

Nearly a year previous, and before Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President, the Southern wing of the Democracy had seceded from the Northern, and nominated Breckinridge for President. The Northern wing insisted on squatter sovereignty for a platform, and Douglas for a candidate. The Southern wing repudiated both with scorn and contempt, and demanded slavery protection for a platform, and Breckinridge for a candidate. They solemnly warned the Northern Democrats that unless both those concessions were made they would secede from the party and from the Union. Why did not the *Sentinel's* faction grant these demands? If they had done so, this terrible war would have been averted—for the time at least. But the Northern "Democrats" denied their brethren, and secession and rebellion were the consequences. This horrid war is a legacy left by the late "Democratic" Administration to the party now in power. Having got the Union into this shocking predicament is it not the duty of the Northern "Democrats" to help the present Administration to get it out of the difficulty? Would it not be more manly and patriotic to assist the Republicans to extricate the country from the mire into which "Democratic" quarrels cast it, than to stand back with hands in pockets, taunting and abusing the Republicans who are trying to lift the nation out of its frightful peril? If they will not help, common decency at least requires that they stop their jaw and keep quiet.

☞ A private letter from Marietta, Ga., June 23, to a gentleman in Cincinnati, gives the following characteristic incident of Gen Howard: "On the 23d of June, while the battle, or move forward, was going on, a young man, mortally wounded, was being taken back on a litter. Gen. Howard, who was riding by, stopped, inquired to what regiment he belonged; then dismounting, he took the boy (he was a mere boy) by the hand and conversed with him, there in the road, kneeling down by the litter, the others around doing the same, uncovering their heads. The General then offered a fervent prayer for the boy, after which he pressed his hand and kissed him. This shows the man we have as corps commander.

☞ The prices of domestic products, according to a table furnished by the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, have kept 50 per cent ahead of the advance in the price of gold. This is purely the result of speculation, and must end in a crash among the speculators. Speculation, on the scale it is now conducted, tends to decrease consumption and increase production, and thus ultimately produces a fall in prices.

☞ A meeting of actors has been held in New York to discuss the proposition of forming an actors' union, for the purpose of compelling managers of theatres to raise their wages. They accused a manager at Albany of clearing $85,000 in twenty-eight nights, and alleged that actors were not getting any more pay than in days when money was worth more.

☞ George Francis Train, a peripatetic humbug; Vallandigham, a traitor; Medary, of the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, a Copperhead martyr; and N. C. Claiborne, of Missouri, a member of the Claib Jackson rebel Legislature of Missouri, are all delegates to the Chicago Convention.

☞ Maximillian, having comfortably seated himself upon the Mexican throne, has already found one thorn in the imperial purple. He extended the olive branch to Juarez, but the latter declines to meet the imported Emperor of Napoleon's manufacture, except in arms.

☞ The printers on Cleveland newspapers are on a strike. They demand [illegible] cents per 1,000 ems. The proprietors offer 40 cents, and decline to advance beyond that figure, and have determined to shake off the control of the Union Typographical Association.

☞ To the long list of Radical papers in Missouri, supporting Lincoln and Johnson, heretofore given, we have to add the Bethany *Union of States*, the Sedalia *Enterprise* and the Memphis (Scotland county) *Democrat*. This makes over thirty.

STATE NEWS.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

But for the presence of the chinch bug the crops in this county would come up to the average. In some parts of the county the wheat is entirely ruined, and the bugs are commencing on the corn.

A man named Milton Teazel was killed by lightning on Sunday last in Hopewell township.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

A new paper has been started at Taylorville, called the *Flag*, by J. D. Mondy. It will be an unconditional Union paper.

KNOX COUNTY.

Galesburg raised $4,102 at her Sanitary Fair, instead of $2,000, as we recently reported. We are glad to correct the mistake and give Galesburg the credit of being twice as generous as we had supposed.

The corner stone of the Second Presbyterian Church at Galesburg was laid on Tuesday, the 12th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. The address was given by President Curtis.

The Superintendent of Public Schools at Galesburg reports the total number of children instructed during the year at 1484, being an increase of 220 over last year. The receipts on school account for the year were $[illegible]; expenditures $7,907.80.

WHITESIDES COUNTY.

The chinch bug is making fearful ravages in this county. Wheat will be very light and the corn is in danger.

The Fourth was celebrated very enthusiastically at Parker's Grove. O. F. Woodruff, Esq., was the orator of the day.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Details of the Great Flank Movement—The Crossing of the Chattahoochee—Johnston's Retreat—Will he Fight?

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, July 13, 1864.

Another flank movement by Sherman, and another retreat by Johnston! If it indeed be true that the rebel commander in Georgia be formidable only in a retreat, he must, now, be one of the most terrible fellows on record, as he has been retreating steadily since the first day of May last—two months and a half.

When Johnston abandoned the Kenesaw mountain, on the day he promised the citizens of Atlanta a victory—inviting them out to see the Yankee's run—he pledged his word that there should be no further falling back; that the Chattahoochee should not be abandoned, while a chivalric Southerner could bare his breast to Yankee steel; but alas! he has again violated his faith, and the humiliated ladies of Atlanta, who stood on the tops of the Kenesaw mountain, to see the Yankee's run on the 4th of July, are now compelled to contemplate the home where they shall be left without chivalric protection, and be compelled to throw themselves upon Yankee honor for safety.

Somehow, I notice, wherever our armies go, they succeed—conciliating the women with the greatest readiness. My observation has convinced me that "when this cruel war is over," many a starved rebel, driven into the service by his betrothed, will come home to find her whom he entered the army to defend, the wife of one of those terrible Yankees—those hated puritans—and he will doubtless be spurned away as a traitor, deserving the scorn and contempt of respectable people, deserving to be deserted by his affianced.

So it will be in Atlanta. Many a Georgia maiden will, ere a year has elapsed, thank her stars that some Yankee whom she hoped to see slain on the 4th, was allowed to survived and bless her for life. But enough of this—Mars, not Venus, calls.

REBEL WORKS.

The rebel works on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, Sherman declares to be the most formidable he has yet encountered, since leaving Chattanooga. They are five miles and a quarter in length, and are completely protected by an abattis, which is impenetrable. There can be no doubt of the fact that the rebels have been months in preparing them, and that it is their intention to defend them to the last, at least that it was the intention of the people of Georgia that they should be so defended, though Joe Johnston may not have been so determined to fight.

Gov. Brown lent not only the influence of the State in constructing, but his own personal services in superintending, the works; every negro demanded—and they were thousands—to dig ditches and throw up intrenchments, were forthcoming; and Joe Johnston was urged to stake all upon the result of a battle there. That he would gladly have done so, his own forces making a direct assault, we have no doubt; because one man within the breastworks is equal to twenty assailants over the ground from the river to the rifle-pits; but a direct attack was just the thing not intended by Sherman, and accordingly a flank movement was made.

THE CROSSING.

McPherson, after some maneuvering, succeeded in effecting a landing on the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of Binning's Station, on Friday evening, about sun-down. The rebels had evidently expected that our right would advance to turn their left, and had accordingly made the necessary preparations to meet Hooker, when, to their astonishment, they found McPherson's cannon playing upon their works with fearful effect, causing a panic in their extreme flank by its suddenness and severity.

But the rebels were not easily frightened from their formidable works; on the other hand, they resolved to remain in them if possible; but how they expected to hold them, now that a pioneer brigade was south of the river, I cannot conjecture. Nevertheless, they continued to hold them throughout Saturday, though our troops were massing in large numbers, constantly, and were in complete possession of a range of hills, from which they could not be driven.

SUNDAY MORNING.

On Sunday morning, discovering that our army was nearly all over, Joe Johnston gave orders for another retreat. The heavy guns had been removed during the night, and at daylight the railroad bridge, the common road bridge and the pontoons were in flames. Our forces were not in a position to do anything to avert the destruction of these structures, nor could they commence a pursuit of the flying foe till they had completed their own communications. The pioneer brigade, however, was industriously at work, and soon half a dozen pontoons spanned the stream, and our army was across by Monday noon, occupying the works abandoned by the rebels.

TO ATLANTA.

Whether or not a further advance has begun, I am unable to say; but certain it is it will not be long delayed. The chief obstacles have now been overcome; the mountain region is passed, the Chattahoochee is now behind us, and only a level plain now extends its broad surface between Sherman and the objective point of attack—Atlanta.

Sherman has now no natural obstacles to overcome. There are fortifications, we presume, completely protected by the usual abatis; but they are on a level plain, and are vulnerable to the heavy artillery with which he is abundantly supplied. The distance to the town is less than seven miles; and to the fortifications, four or five. The investment, then, cannot long be delayed.

WILL JOHNSTON FIGHT?

I don't know. If he could not make a successful stand, either at Resaca, Etowah, Dallas, Kenesaw, or the Chattahoochee, what can he do in Atlanta? Certainly he cannot be reinforced; the last man has long since been obtained. He may fight—fight desperately; that is what the Georgians demand; but Joe is not inclined to gratify them, though possibly now, having retreated entirely to Atlanta, he will be compelled to give battle.

CAPTURES.

We captured 2,500 prisoners between Marietta and the Chattahoochee, and over a thousand south of that stream. About 2,000 of these have already arrived here, and others are coming on every train. They are all sent North immediately. A day or two since, 400 from the vicinity of Nashville—the young bloods who entered the rebel army in 1861—were here, ragged, dirty and forlorn. Many of them begged to take the oath of amnesty, but were not allowed to do so There were a number of deserters released here, on accepting the amnesty, day before yesterday.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Friday, July 1, 1864.

England, or, at least, Lords Palmerston and Russell have declared that they will not go to war with Germany, and the Paris papers this morning are filled with jibes and sarcasms at this most lame and impotent conclusion, after so much talk and blustering. But it is not so much the conclusion which has been come to by the British government, which is laughed at—for that, indeed, is generally pronounced to be "prudent," at least, if not very honorable—it is not so much the conclusion as the reasons given for it and the language in which it has been conveyed. Their Lordships go to the extremest boundaries of the earth and rummage of the courts of India, China, and even America for motives in defense of their pacific intentions. What is to become of our Indian Empire? what is to become of our Chinese trade? they ask, if we go to loggerheads with the Germans, and wear away our strength and resources in trying to drive forty millions of that obstinate race out of territories of which they are already in possession. Above all, they say, look at America! See what prodigious fleets and armies belonging to her now cover the earth and the sea! And how long, asks Lord Russell ominously, how long may we be at peace with her. In short, there is not a scare-crow, however distant or remote or shadowy, which these British Lords do not conjure up before their disturbed imaginations to frighten themselves and the nation they govern into discretion as the better part of valor. But, speaking of imagination, it is Lord Palmerston who far outdoes his brother Peer in that respect, and shows that age has by no means dimmed that youthful faculty within his bosom.

Suppose, he says, that the Germans should invest, bombard and capture Copenhagen—suppose they should carry off King Christian as a prisoner of war—would Great Britain and Lord Palmerston still stand by and look on pacifically?" "Oh! no," says the *Debats* this morning sarcastically, "Lord Palmerston has sworn the contrary! Only let the Quartermaster General of His Majesty William I of Prussia begin to billet his men in the barracks and royal palaces of the Danish capital and the world shall hear something about the noble Lord, then he will astonish the world by his decision. He will summon together the Queen's Ministers, he will consult Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone, and even Mr. Bright, the advocate of universal peace, and throwing off at last all reserve and scruples, he will consider with the last degree of energy what is to be done—if the Prussians instead of stopping at Copenhagen should go on to Holland Scania and Blekingia!"

Such is a specimen of the bantering and roasting which Great Britain is experiencing at this moment at the hands of the continental press, and for a further share of which she will doubtless come in on your side of the Atlantic also. The French Emperor meanwhile looks on with a sort of grim smile and silent satisfaction at the impotence of his rival to effect anything important or durable on the continent without his aid. In all this [illegible] history of European bullying on the one side, and pusillanimity on the other, there is but one satisfactory point of view, which is the following: It does appear upon the whole that these same Duchies are German in heart, and not Danish, and are very unanimously opposed to a Danish rule. And therefore although Prussia has acted like a big bully, although poor little brave Denmark has been hardly used, and England has played a shabby part, yet at least the result is, that the people of the despotic territory will be allowed to follow their own inclination.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Correction of False Statements—The Flank Movement—How it was Done—Movements of Troops—Operations up to July 11th.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IN THE FIELD NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 9th, 1864.

SHERMAN FLANKS JOHNSTON AGAIN.

The telegraph will have informed you of the general movement which forced Johnston to abandon his line of the Kenesaw. My previous letters have described the positions which the two armies occupied after the assault of the 27th. The army of the Ohio, Gen. Schofield, held the extreme right, on the Sandtown road, its flank being covered by Stoneman's cavalry division. The army of the Cumberland had the center, its lines extending across the Dallas and Marietta road, while the army of the Tennessee occupied the left, its lines fronting the west face of Little Kenesaw, running along the base of the north faces of both the Kenesaws up to and along Black Jack Hill, and covering the depots at Big Shanty. Its left flank was covered by Garrard's cavalry. The assault of the 27th having by its failure demonstrated the impracticability of attempting to carry the enemy's position by direct attack, Gen. Sherman determined to resort to his favorite strategy.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Orders were issued on the 1st to fill up the trains of the whole army with supplies for ten days, and the haversacks of the troops with three days' rations. Caissons and limbers, cartridge boxes and the ordnance trains were also filled up to their capacity. By night of the 1st these arrangements were all complete, and the trains of the Army of the Tennessee commenced moving at an early hour of the 2d, upon roads running in the rear of the army, towards the extreme right. They were ordered to park about "Cheney's"—Gen. Schofield's headquarters.

The trains moved over roads which were generally concealed from the view of the enemy. At several points, however, the roads emerged from the wood on high ground, and were in plain view of Kenesaw, which stood like a grim sentinel in our front. The movement of the trains was evidently observed by the enemy, and it seems quite certain now that our object was understood.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

Was ordered to be from the left to the right. Gen. Blair's command, the 17th corps, which held the extreme left was ordered to move first, followed by the left wing of the 16th, the 15th corps, Gen. Logan, to leave last and bring up the rear of the movable column. It will be perceived that the withdrawal of these troops, constituting the left of the line, uncovered the railroad, the depots at Big Shanty and the left flank of the Army of the Cumberland. It was possible that the enemy would throw his right down upon the railroad and perhaps attack Thomas' left, while the Army of the Tennessee was moving by the flank. The probabilities, however, were that they would find sufficient to engage his attention on his left. Dispositions were made to provide for any such contingency. The 2d cavalry division remained about Big Shanty, and a division of the 14th corps moved up to a position near that held by Harrod's division of the 15th corps, an extremely defensible position on high ground nearly opposite the west spur of the Little Kenesaw. Thus the movement was undertaken. Soon after dark the 17th and 16th corps commenced moving in the order above indicated. The night was quite dark and the ground by reason of severe rain during the day, very favorable to such movements. Strict orders had been issued to preserve silence, and the long lines of infantry and artillery moved slowly and sullenly from the works they had so long held and which had so many days smoked and echoed with their guns, past the graves of their comrades who had fallen in front of Kenesaw, towards other fields and new encounters. The armies of the Cumberland and Ohio stood fast in their trenches—the miles of pickets keeping the air alive with their sharp cracklings and the ordinary fire from the batteries lighting up Kenesaw at intervals with exploding shell. Few officers or men slept that night. After midnight, and after the 17th and 16th corps had commenced moving, indications we reported that the enemy was in motion. Dodge reported the enemy moving in column and deploying into line of battle at our front; the pickets heard unusual noises over the way. McPherson opened with artillery; the skirmishers fired more briskly; but in the thick darkness nothing could be known. Logan was ordered to remain in position, except his 2d division—the 17th corps to move forward as before ordered, at daylight, followed by the 16th. So soon as it was light the skirmishers were advanced and found the enemy's works on and about Kenesaw abandoned. The colors of the 26th Illinois were the first displayed on Kenesaw. Logan was ordered to move at once with his first and fourth divisions to Marietta; his second division having proceeded to the right, in the front of our centre, the army of the Cumberland, the enemy had fallen back southward. Logan reached Marietta about 8 in the morning. It had been evidently abandoned in the night time by the rebels, but as usual, with great care and precision. No property or wounded or sick troops were left behind. The 17th corps, with Morgan L. Smith's division, of the 15th, in its advance, moved up to the position on the extreme right, before that time occupied by the 23d corps.

A portion of Smith's division found in the front of the position into which they were ordered to move, a rebel rifle-pit, at the foot of an open field, extending quite to the top of a hill. On the crest of the hill was a heavy earthwork. Lightberry's brigade charged the rifle-pit, carried it with a rush, and without halting, pushed up the hill across the open field. They drove the rebels from their heavy work—the line on the crest of the hill—and held the position, with a loss of forty killed and wounded.

During the day about 1,200 prisoners were captured. In this manner the army was engaged through the day. It was terribly hot, and the 17th and 16th corps moved very slowly. In fact they did not reach their positions until evening. The 17th corps moved in to the right of Smith's division, on the Sand Town road—the 16th, Dodge, bivouacking some hundreds of yards in the rear of the position assigned, into which they were ordered to move, so that the gallant charge of Smith's division was of no practical advantage.

In the morning of the next day, the enemy, who were in front of the right, were found to be in substantially the same position. So far as their line was developed, it was intrenched. The day, like its predecessor, was excessively hot. The sky was cloudless, but with that peculiar murky haze which seems to magnify the rays of the sun, without in the least abating their fierceness. There was no wind, no life in the air, and men sweltered long before noonday. Still I must say that with good health, those who live in the fields, as we have, can much easier endure the heat of this latitude than they do the hot days which overtake one in the latitude of the lakes. The operations of the day, so far as the right wing were concerned, amounted in the aggregate to nothing. The right was perhaps four miles from the Chattahoochee. Stoneman had moved down to the river with his cavalry, and finding the enemy had called for infantry support, and Blair had furnished Leggett's division, Gen. Fuller made in the afternoon a sharp, gallant charge upon the rebel works in his front. This was just at night. The brigade charged with a will and determination, and after a sharp, severe struggle carried two lines. Fuller lost 70 men killed and wounded, Col. Noyes, 39th Ohio, losing a leg. But again gallantry was of no use. Fuller held the works; he lost good men, but inflicted injury upon the enemy. Somehow it happened that a brigade of M. L. Smith's division and the old Ohio brigade of Veatch's division, did excellent, splendid work, that resulted in no good. The advantages gained by either was not improved.

So ended the Fourth, in so much of the Army of the Tennessee as was on the right.

THE FIFTH.

On the 4th the rebels were moving troops towards the Chatahoochee. That movement, which every one could easily perceive, was a corollary of their abandonment of the Kenesaw line, involved a stiff, determined rear guard. It being admitted that the cavalry would be, as they actually were, hours behind the infantry in the pursuit, (Logan actually reached Marietta two hours before Garrard,) our right being already at the time the rebel evacuation of the Kenesaw line commenced, nearer the Chatahoochee than the rebel left, it was evident that the Federal army should move for the river and secure, if possible, the possession of the crossings. At an early hour General Morgan L. Smith was ordered to reconnoiter the Sand Town road a mile and a half in front of Blair's corps. Giles A. Smith, with the 55th and 127th Illinois, moved at once along the line of the Sand Town road. After passing the pickets of Blair's corps, he stirred up the rebels—a small force of the 6th Texas dismounted cavalry—and without loss or any particular effort drove them steadily the distance ordered. The 17th corps came up and moved forward within, perhaps, three miles of the river. Stoneman who had moved down on a right hand road, reported himself heavily pressed, and was supported by Leggett's division, Gershom moving towards Howell's Ferry. Across this road Nickojack creek runs emptying into the Chatahoochee. On a rise of ground above this creek was the crossing of the Marietta road. The rebels here constructed earthworks, from which they threw shell at our advance. The position which the rebels held was naturally a strong one—now that it has been thoroughly fortified, an exceedingly difficult one to carry. Our column halted about midday Towards night Frank D. Grasse's battery was brought up and succeeded in reaching them with his battery of 20-pounder parrots. Rebel troops were moving during the whole afternoon in columns, as it was believed, to a crossing of the river, in the rear of the rebel redoubt. But it was too late—or some other reason prevailed. They were not disturbed, and all that afternoon, and all the next day, Major Generals and Brigadiers sat about DeGrasse's battery and saw rebel columns of infantry and artillery, moving without molestation such way as they listed. During the day the 1st and 4th divisions of the 15th army corps, which had moved to the right, were ordered up in support of the seventeenth corps. In that position they remained all day. The left and center moved down, so that our left was six miles south of Marietta. JACK.

NEAR THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, July 9, 1864.

Two days have elapsed since I wrote. Day before yesterday Garrard's cavalry division reached and occupied Rossville, a small village on Hickory Creek, some fifteen miles southeast of Marietta. At Rossville they found the cotton mills which has been employed in the manufacture of cloth for the Confederate army, in full operation. A large stock of cloths and unmanufactured cotton was still on hand. The mills were employing some 350 females, who are thrown out of business for the time being, have lost permanently a situation in the Confederate service. When the advance of the 2d cavalry division entered the town, they found the English flag displayed from the factory. The establishment, however, was well known as a Confederate institution, and utterly burned. In reply to a message from Gen. Garrard stating that the person in charge of the mills claimed British protection, Gen. Sherman returned the characteristic reply, "burn the mills and catch the man who hoisted the English flag." The loss of these mills to the rebels will prove a severe one, as much of the cloth used for rebel uniforms has been and were being manufactured at them. The same day Stoneman's cavalry captured and destroyed a considerable quantity of rebel army stores at Campbelltown, below the railroad.

I should have mentioned in my last letter that the remains of those who fell in the assault of the 27th, were recovered on the 3d They were found on the ground where they fell—many of them within a few feet of the rebel parapet. Capt. Augustine of the 55th Illinois was recognized and buried. Colonel Barnhill, of the 40th Illinois, has been buried by the rebels. The dead presented a most horrible spectacle. Under the hot sun the bodies had become terribly decomposed, limbs, trunks and heads severed from each other, while the putrefaction was most effective. Gen. Smith ordered a company of the 8th Missouri to inter their comrades. I must add that no one seems to have been in fault for their want of sepulture. The ground on which they lay was between the two lines, and every square foot of it covered by ours and the enemies rifles. As at Dallas neither party would allow the other to move under any pretext on his disputed strip of ground.

The rebel position is very strong. A long line of fortifications is on the opposite bank of the river, while a corps of Hardee's holds the '*tete du pont*' on the "peninsula," a neck of land in the bank of the Chattahoochee. You will hear of something soon. JACK.

THE ESCAPE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN.

He Runs the Guard While They are Asleep.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Franklin arrived safely in this city about 3 o'clock this morning, as was anticipated by the information received yesterday, and is now at Barnum's Hotel resting from his fatigue and exposure.

The following is a brief account of his capture and escape: He was seated in a car at the time of his capture alongside of a Lieutenant Colonel, when a rebel Colonel came in the car and addressing himself to the wounded officer said: "Are you Major General Franklin?" He replied that he was not, and gave his name and rank. Gen. Franklin was in citizen's dress, but the rebel also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank.

There was no doubt in the mind of General Franklin, from the rebel interrogation, that he had been pointed out to the rebels by some of the passengers.

The rebel Cononel said, "General, I am happy to see you." The General replied, "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you under the circumstances."

About ten minutes afterward Harry Gilmore came into the car and addressing himself to Gen. Franklin, said, "General you will consider yourself my prisoner"

Gen. Franklin was then put in a carriage and, with other prisoners, driven through the country, stopping a while at Towsontown, and then moved across to Reisterstown, where they arrived about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning and immediately bivouacked for the night.

The General was put into the custody of Capt. Owens and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Expressing himself as sick and weary, he immediately laid down and feigned sleep. Soon after the Captain and his guards laid down, and he listened anxiously for indications of sleep on their part.

He had not to wait long before he heard the guard nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing in violence and profoundity, until it became sufficiently loud to wake any ordinary sleeper.

The Captain and the other guard had, in the meantime, also commenced to breathe rather heavily, and the General continued, with his ears open, to feign sleep. He lay in this way for some time until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep.

Fearing that they were playing "possum," he got up and walked carelessly around them moved over to the fence, and still noticed them. He then coughed loudly, and made considerable noise, thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, as each man was lying with his right hand grasping the muzzle of his rifle.

The indications of profound sleep being so unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking back could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him toward the city.

He ran about three-quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood, and in his weakly state being really broken down by fatigue, sought a place of concealment.

He remained concealed for the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him, and searching the bushes and the woods.

Finally, about sunset, almost famished for want of food, he ventured out, having come to the conclusion that freedom with starvation was nearly as bad as being a prisoner.

He still kept in the woods, however, and soon saw two men moving toward him, carrying large bundles of hay. He walked up to them, and asked what they were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them replied, "We have hid our horses in the woods to keep them out of the hands of the d—d rebels, and we are going to feed them."

This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments, and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his presence in the woods and who he was. They greeted him most kindly and cordially, dropped their hay, and conducted him by a secluded route to their farm house, where he was most kindly and hospitably received by the family.

Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebel sympathizers, and some of the rebel scouts still prowling around, apparently watching for him, his whereabouts was kept a profound secret by his loyal host, who, on Wednesday sat about devising means of getting him to the city. This he accomplished, and at midnight last night a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General, feeling, as he expressed himself, more free than ever he had before felt in his life.

The name of the gallant and patriotic Maryland farmer is at present withheld, for the reason that he has reason to fear rebel retribution should any more of the highwaymen of Harry Gilmore be still in his neighborhood.

The General is preparing to leave this morning again for Philadelphia, to join his family at York, Pennsylvania, where he will spend a few weeks, to recuperate his shattered health.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

Blockade Running at Charleston and Wilmington.

The Richmond correspondent gives the following summary of blockade operations at Charleston and Wilmington from Jan. 1, 1863, to the middle of April, 1864.

Captured by blockaders	50
Lost or burned	44
Now in Cape Fear River	1
Returned to England	5
Worn out	1
Now running	11
Started but not yet in	20
Total	133

OF THESE CASUALTIES THERE WERE:

Captured or lost before reaching a Confederate port	38
Captured or lost before making one round trip	12
Captured or lost before making a second round trip	16
Captured or lost before making a third round trip	3
Captured or lost before making a fourth round trip	11

VESSELS OWNED BY CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Whole number owned in whole or part	17
Of which—Captured or lost	12
Worn out	1
Gone to England for repairs	1
Still running	3

OF PRIVATE VESSELS.

Whole number	116
Of which—Captured or lost	82
Taken out of service	6
Still running or not in	28

The Rebels in Council at Niagara Falls.

[From the N. Y. Herald, July 13.]

George N. Sanders, with some twenty or thirty rebel politicians and officers, is now at Niagara Falls, plotting and scheming in behalf of Jeff Davis and his villainous cause. Remaining as they do, on the Canada side, they are in a favorable position to operate upon the politicians who visit that locality during the hot season. From all accounts they are making the most of this advantage. They have concocted a grand scheme for the control of the Chicago Convention. Their project contemplates forcing a rupture and division of the Convention, after the manner of the split at Charleston. in 1860.

Sanders and his rebel plotters are actively at work perfecting their scheme. Already the Democratic Convention of Kentucky has adopted peace resolutions, and done all it could to assist Sanders in laying his wires for the Chicago Convention. Fernando Wood's seedy peace committee assembled in this city to add its voice and support to the plot of the rebels. The Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Inquirer*, and other peace papers of the West have enlisted in Sanders' cause as far as they dare. Such twaddling journals as the *News* and *World* of this city, and the *Atlas and Argus* at Albany, have been gradually working themselves into the same scheme, and, under the influence of the conspirators, some forty or fifty rebel politicians, with Sanders at their head, and a few Copperheads of the North, met at Windsor, about the 5th of this month, and perfected their arrangements for operations at Chicago. A split in the Convention is the first move; then insurrection, riot and rebellion—thus using the same means that were resorted to in 1860 to force the South to commence the rebellion to inaugurate a revolution in the North, in the hope of by that means diverting attention and bringing about a division that will enable them to delay their final overthrow and open a road for the success of the Confederacy. That Jeff. Davis and the rebel chiefs have been driven to this as a last resort is now apparent. It is their last hope for the success of the bogus Southern Confederacy. It is revolution at the North or death to their cause. Hence their determination and the desperate chances that they are taking.

Rumors of Another Kentucky Invasion.

[From the Louisville Journal, July 14th.]

Kentucky is again becoming excited. Wild rumors of fearful invasion are afloat, and they multiply every hour. Eastern Kentucky is in a blaze of excitement. The wealthy citizens are collecting their movable property, and hurrying with it to the more central portions of the State Rumors on the street, rumors by the panic stricken refugees, rumors by letters, and rumors by private telegrams, reach us in the bewildering confusion, and, if we give credit to them all, the invasion of Kentucky would assume proportions as fearful and indefinite as the startling invasion of the east. So often has our State been thrilled with such wild reports, that we accept all of the stories with extreme caution, and learn to look the fact calmly and squarely in the face. Many of the rumors are too improbable to be true—they are but the vivid imaginations and hasty conclusions of bewildered minds and timid hearts, repeated, and deeply colored by the repetition, by a frightened people. It is said that Buckner, at the head of a formidable force, is threatening the State, if he has not already crossed the border. The force is variously estimated from ten to fifteen thousand men. It is argued and with an appearance of plausibility, that the movement of Buckner is intended to be in concert with the invasion in the East. While Early and Breckinridge marshal their thousands in front of Washington and thunder at the gates of the Capital, Buckner, with a force ample to sweep everything before him, is to strike at Sherman's communications, capture Louisville and Cincinnati, and scatter wild dismay throughout the North. Such is the argument, and such may possibly be the programme, but we cannot believe it. The Confederacy is reduced to a desperate extremity, yet we do not believe that they will hazard a movement so desperate, with nothing to insure its success but the faint fluttering of feeble hope. We give the rumors in the form that they reach us. We have made diligent inquiry, but cannot learn how much truth they contain. The reports are too excited; every breath of air is freighted with imagination and exaggeration. Buckner may be threatening the State, but we are assured that there is no cause for immediate alarm. Gen. Burbridge has a formidable force organized to meet any invading army, and his gallant soldiers will stand like a wall of adamant between Kentucky and her foes. We have taken pains to perfect every arrangement to obtain early and reliable news, and, when any real apprehensions of alarm exist, we will speedily lay the facts before the public. We trust that our military authorities will afford us every facility in their power to aid us in the accomplishment of our purpose. Reliable news of the worst character cannot prove half so damaging as the wild, startling and improbable rumors that daily gain currency.

WESTERN NEWS.

WISCONSIN.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College was held on Monday last. Prof. Blaisdell takes the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Prof. Bushnell of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Rev. Mr. Pettibone is continued as Financial Agent. The degree of A. B was voted to Messrs. A O. Wright, E. P. Bacon and A. M. May now in the hundred days service.

The Mineral Point *Tribune* has been leased to Major George H. Otis, late of the 2d Regiment. Of course it will be a loyal paper.

The amount of personal property at Madison for 1864 is returned by the Assessors at $1,139,554.53.

The Eau Claire *Free Press* says a new channel has been made in the Eau Claire for running lumber; that it is impossible for steamboats of any burthen to navigate the Chippewa; that Robert Graham was drowned in the Eau Claire while driving logs.

The chinch bug is in Walworth county attacking corn as well as small grains. Farmers are selling their sheep on account of the prospective scarcity of food.

The flouring mill of P. M. Perkins at Burlington was burned on Sunday last. Loss $20,000.

Col. Utley, of the 22d regiment, has resigned on account of ill health, and has reached his home at Racine.

The Racine *Journal* says the body of Jacob Keghrer of that city, a man about thirty years old, and an excellent mechanic, was found in the river on Monday. His death is supposed to have been accidental.

According to the last School Census, Outagamie county contains 4 220 school children.

Two fires on the morning of the 5th destroyed property to the amount of $10,000, in Fon Du Lac, belonging to Mr. Amory, Rupp & Co., C. S. Tucker, Strockle & Grubbee, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher.

Wool is selling at 80@86c in Monroe.

The Janesville *Gazette* records a severe blow at Lima, in Rock county, on Saturday afternoon last. Forest and fruit trees were broken off and uprooted, and more or less damage was done to buildings and fences. Nobody was hurt.

The prospect for a railroad between Platteville and Calamine are brighter than ever.

The two Union papers at Prairie du Chien have been consolidated, the *Standard Bearer* being merged into the *Union*.

IOWA.

G. W. Ensign, of Des Moines, recently sold his trotting mare Fannie to a Chicago gentleman for $1,100.

The McGregor *News* says thousands of sheep have come into that section of Iowa within a few days.

The grading for the extension of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad has been completed to Cedar Rapids.

A thorough bred Spanish merino ram at Iowa City recently yielded twenty-four lbs. of wool. A big clip!

The Oskaloosa *Herald* of the 7th says, some five or six weeks ago H. C. Smith, of Whiteoak, accidentally stabbed himself with a pocket-knife below the knee, and severed some of the principal blood vessels in that region. Unable to check the bleeding otherwise the surgeon tied up the main artery of the leg above the knee. This, however, was of no ultimate avail, as mortification set in, and the poor man was taken to his long home one day last week. He was an upright, respectable citizen, and his death is a loss not only to his own family, but to the community at large.

The Dubuque *Times* says that during the last week, two rafts of lumber, one of 400,000 and the other of 500,000 feet, have arrived at Eagle Point.

Gov. Stone has gone South to Sherman's Army to look after the condition of the Iowa soldiers.

The Government Pension Agent at Des Moines disbursed to pension claimants during the month of March of this year, the sum of $55,706.06; in April $27,013.18; in May $10,371.94; and in June $21,204.60.

All through the State we hear the most flattering accounts of the corn crop.

Dubuque was visited by a hurricane last Wednesday which blew down trees in the streets, and tore the roof completely off the Fifth Ward School House, a very large building, damaging it to the amount of nearly three thousand dollars.

A proposition has been suggested to the Appleton *Crescent* for the erection of a monument in Outagamie county, on which shall be inscribed the name and place of residence of every soldier from that county who shall fall in battle during the present war.

An old man named H. Norton, of intemperate and dissolute habits, fell down a flight of stairs in Beloit, a number of days since, and was killed.

MINNESOTA.

The Gilmen Foundry at St. Paul, with all its valuable machinery, patterns, etc., was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The loss is placed at $40 000. There were a large quantity of valuable patterns, the accumulation of a dozen years.

Parties have left St. Paul to operate the Cottonwood coal mines. Considerable delay was experienced in procuring a proper supply of machinery, but everything looks favorable for an active raid into the coal beds. A military post has been established at the mines, and no intermission will now be suffered until the black diamonds are dug out and got into merchantable order. Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior, has written a letter to Hon. Wm. Window stating that the settlement of the claim of the sufferers by the Sioux outbreak in 1862, is progressing as rapidly as possible.

☞ In Nevada they disfrancise all who have been rebels. We trust to see this same rule prevail in all parts of the country. No man who has raised his hand against the country should ever be permitted to return to it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

The money market has been comparatively quiet to day, and the applications for loans less than for a long time past. This is owing to the general suspension in speculations, influenced by the panic which the markets have been undergoing for the last three or four days. The supply of money is abundant, but if were three times more so, it would not give a dollar to speculators. They are to be accommodated no more.

There is a general appreciation in prices of produce to-day, influenced by the advance in gold. It is rallying from the extreme depression which overtook it yesterday. Another day may give prices another direction.

Exchange is firm and scarce to-day, at ¼ discount buying; par selling. If there should not be more thrown on the market by means of shipments or otherwise before Tuesday or Wednesday, or even before, the quotations will doubtless be advanced to par buying; ¼ prem. selling.

The gold quotations in New York have been less fluctuating to-day than yesterday. The following are the quotations as telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq.:

10:00 a. m.	245¾	1:00 p. m.	257
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible] m.	254	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Commercial dispatches of a latter hour than the above quotations put the price at 248@250, and tending downwards.

Here the market opened at 245, advanced to 255, and closed quiet but firm at 254. The transactions to-day were larger than usual, and the largest brokers bought heavily. Silver firm at 235@240. 5-20's firm and in request.

MR. FESSENDEN AMONG THE BANKERS.—In regard to the results of the interview on Wednesday between Mr. Fessenden and the Associated Bank Committee, the New York *Times* (money article) says:

> The Associated Bank Committee met Mr. Fessenden this forenoon, and indicated their readiness to recommend unanimously to the Associated Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, to inscribe $[illegible] to the credit of the United States Treasurer, conditioned that the money be drawn for directly upon these Banks, for disbursement to the public creditors. They also reported that these advances might be covered by the Government with 7-30 per cent. 3 years Treasury Notes, half-yearly interest in Currency, *and not a Legal Tender for their face*, to bear date from the inscription of the credit on the books of the Banks. In making this particular recommendation as to the nature and tenor of the security to be taken from the Government, the Bank Committee, we understand to have been governed by two very sensible and timely considerations: first, that they should require no Treasury paper from the Government of a legal tender form, the [illegible] use of which might imply an expansion of the United States currency. As scarce as greenbacks are known at present to be in all the Atlantic markets, the majority of the Bank Committee believe that the pressure for this class of circulation has its compensating advantages for the public credit and the public good, at large, and that nothing should be done by the new Secretary, on their suggestion, to cheapen the value, much less increase the volume of greenbacks. The relief of the money pressure, now complained of on the Corn Exchange and some other circles, they hold to be a secondary consideration to the reduction of the markets for produce and merchandise, which have been recklessly advanced by speculation, on the false calculation that more greenbacks must be issued to carry on the Government.
>
> The second point made by the majority of the committee is that the Secretary should not be required to cover or reimburse the advances of the banks by the sale, at present, at low figures, of any portion of his Gold-bearing Funded Stocks. Such a negotiation would at once cheapen the general credit of the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States—already too low in the market, the large premium on Gold being taken into account—besides creating an invidious discrimination against the recent takers and present holders of the same description of Stock. * * * *
>
> Mr. Fessenden has not yet decided the point made by the Banks that they must, to the extent of their negotiations or advances, become the depositories of the Treasury, the same as the National Banks and the Sub-Treasury Office, to be drawn upon in due course of business. That they are otherwise unable at present to accommodate the Government we have no question. They have no money in the shape of greenbacks to lend to their ordinary dealers in moderate, much less to the Government in large sums. They are reduced to $[illegible] of greenbacks to meet a deposit line of $[illegible], with a reserve of $[illegible] or $[illegible] Certificates on the Treasury due about ten days hence. They are essentially or practically poorer in greenbacks than in gold or silver, and this fact explains the pressure for money from the produce exchange, from the hoarders of foreign merchandise and from other parties who are fostering speculations based on the unwarranted rise in gold and exchange.

The N. Y. Tribune of Friday, July 15, says:

> No progress has been made in negotiating a loan by Mr. Fessenden. The banks are unable to give him any money, and only propose to make a few book entries, and get a round sum for doing nothing. While unable to lend the Treasury anything, they are anxious that the Department should quarrel with the National banks, and make pets of the old red dogs. In short, the banks cannot readily find legal tender notes for their own purposes, and, over any unusual demand made by their depositors could not respond for many hours, and would be obliged to pay their creditors in five per cent notes, with accrued interest. They are in an expanded position, and stand alone, because no one yet pushes them for deposits sharply. As the banks have failed to propose any assistance to the Treasury, it will adopt the only alternative remaining, appeal to the people for money upon 7-30s in currency, that of 1881 at a moderate premium, or the 10-40s at five per cent at par. There is a demand for all these, and from this source a good deal of money can be drawn from bank deposits now used as the basis of gambling in domestic produce, the hoarding of imported goods, and gold gambling. As soon as Mr. Fessenden puts at the command of depositors 7-30 notes, they will set afloat the notes bearing less interest, and force the banks to contract. The National credit is the safest for people of small means, better than any Savings Bank, and its paper pays higher interest. Now is the time for people to help the Government with their money, and whoever is able to divert his capital to the service of the Treasury should do it. It is right to force a bank contraction and crush speculations stimulated by bank loans. Mr Fessenden can do it by a popular loan, and the people can largely aid him by lending the Government the money now bearing smaller interest in other directions. In view of this policy, it will be safe for people in debt to be careful, and for those out of debt to keep out.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following were the closing prices for cash July 15, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	132½	....	Quicksilver	73	
C. & N. W.	56¾	....	C. & T.	135	
C. & N. W. (pfd)	88	....	Reading	133¾	
Erie (com)	113¼	....	Hudson River	127¾	
Erie pfd	113¾	....	Ill. Cent.		
C. & R. I.	107¾	....	Ill. 6 ⅌ cent war loan bonds	99	
M. S. (com.)	89	....	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent 5-20 coupons	101¾	
M. S. (gtd.)		....	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent bonds 1881	102¾	
P. F. W. & C.	113¼	....	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	103	
M. C.	138¾	....	U. S. 1 yr. certi	94¾	
C. & A. (com.)	86	....	American gold	254	
C. & A. (pfd)	84	....			
R. I.	109¾	....			
Ill. Cent. scrip	129¾	....			
B. & Q.	128	....			

First Board, dull. No Second Board Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,148	6,729
Wheat	65,060	28,406
Corn	57,950	
Oats	57,611	40,380
Rye	1,460	
Barley	332	
Flax seed	8,380	
Grass Seed		80,060
Cured Meat	7,530	37,8[illegible]
Pork	125	134
Lard		297,8[illegible]
Tallow	4,345	16,0[illegible]
Hogs	2,334	1,354
Cattle	738	87
Hides	15,317	106,3[illegible]
High Wines	147	531
Salt	4,254	869
Butter	22,376	23,160

The upward tendency in gold to-day caused a rapid reaction in the general produce markets, and we have to record higher prices again.

Flour ruled more active and steady at yesterday's quotations, with sales of about 1,300 brls, at $11.37½ for white winter extras; $10.50 for red winter extras; and $9.0@11 00 for common to very choice spring extras—the market closing firm after the receipt of the New York dispatches.

The Wheat market opened quiet, but as soon as advices were received from New York it became buoyant and active at an advance of 5@10c per bushel on the closing prices of yesterday. There was an unusually active demand for No. 1 spring, principally on Canadian account, and the advance was more marked on this grade than on No. 2. New Red Winter Wheat is beginning to arrive freely from Indiana and Central Illinois, but the demand is light, and sales were made with great difficulty. Of all grades of Wheat, upwards of 250,000 bushels were sold to-day, at $2 13@2 15 for New No. 2 Red Winter in store; $2.[illegible] for No. 1 spring; $2.[illegible]@2.10 for No. 2 spring; and $1.85@1.90 for Rejected spring—the market closing firm at $2.20 for No. 1 spring, and quiet at $2.09@2.10 for No. 2 spring.

Corn was 3@5c per bushel higher than at the close of 'Change yesterday, but there was less activity. About 100,000 bushels were sold at $1.31 for No. 1 Corn; $1.30@1.31 for No. 2 Corn; and $1.25@1.26 for Rejected Corn—the market for No. 2 closing steady at $1.30@1.30½.

Oats were steady and quiet, with sales of only about 8,000 bushels, at 76@78c for No. 1 Oats, 74@75c for No. 2 Oats, and 71@73c for Rejected Oats—the market closing quiet and steady. Rye and Barley were almost entirely neglected.

Highwines ruled steady and active, with sales of 1,100 bbls at $1.64@1 65—closing at those quotations.

Provisions remain dull. Mess Pork is generally held at $40,00, but we note a sale of 100 bbls good quality Burlington at $39.00. Lard is held at 18½@19c, without buyers.

The Wool market is less active, and very quiet—buyers and sellers being apart. The only reported was a lot of 10,000 lbs. good fleece, at $1.00

Salt is steady at $3.75 for Fine, delivered at cars. This is the dealer's quotations; but we understand that one of the agencies is selling in a small way, at $3.50.

Grain Freights are dull, with light engagements to-day at 6c for corn, and 6½c for wheat to Buffalo.

The Grocery market has been unusually quiet. Prices continue very firm, but with no advance on previous quotations, excepting on double A Portland Sugar, upon which, with a very light supply, we note an advance of ½c ⅌ lb.

Lake Fish are in better supply, and prices somewhat easier, but with no quotable change.

Dried Apples are in very limited supply, and for choice lots prices have an upward tendency.

Green Salted Hides are in fair demand and firm. For Dry Flint the market is more active but with no quotable change.

Carbon Oil is very quiet, with light receipts; the market is very firm at $1 95@1.98 ⅌ gal. Linseed Oil in fair request, and firm at $1.80@1.85 ⅌ gal.

In Beef Cattle there has been a good demand for medium to good medium grades, strictly for army use. The previous quotations of the market have been fully sustained. The entered sales amount to 1,315 head at $3.15@7.00, principally at $[illegible]@5.30 per 100 lbs.

In Hogs the market has been dull and inactive. There were in the yards this morning about 2,300 head. The entered sales amount to 1,107 head, at $8.25@10.00 chiefly at $9.00@10.00 per 100 lbs. There has been no change on the previous quotations of the market.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market fluctuated very materially. Private dispatches quoted gold in New York as high as 260, and, immediately afterwards, No. 2 Spring Wheat was run up to $2.15. Towards the close, however, further advices from New York were less favorable to high prices—gold being quoted at 248, and Wheat ran down again—falling as low as $2.08 for No 2 Spring, and closing at $2.08@2.09½. There was nothing done in Corn, Oats, or Highwines.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY Evening, July 16.

There is no change to note in the Dry Goods market to-day. It is steady and firm, and the transactions quite large. Dispatches from New York say that the market is firm there. The fluctuations in the gold market affect Dry Goods but very slightly, especially cotton fabrics. They may arrest the upward tendency of quotations while they last, but nothing more.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 16.

UP—Prop Hunter; bark Watson, Metopolis, Chicago, Invincible; brig Banner; schr Cornelia, Grapeshot, Athenian, Stell, Hannah. Barbarian, Water Witch.

DOWN—Prop Oneida; brig Rescue, Republic. Wind S. W.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday 3,382,000 feet. Market has been rather quiet, and is still suffering from the want of dock room. Prices rule firm and unchanged.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday 80,000. Market very firm and with a strong upward tendency. Receipts small and inadequate.

LATH—Received yesterday 553,000 pcs. In fair demand and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo Son and Heir from Severn River, Canada, sold by Goodwillie, 160,000 feet lumber, stock and white boards, at $22.50;—Cargo Schr Algoma, from Green Bay, sold by Clouse, 150,000 feet rafted lumber, boards, at $19.00 or 20.00 as per quality developed;—150,000 shaved A's shingles at $4.20;—Cargo Schr Fortune, from Towes Bay, sold by Wood, 180,000 feet common boards at $21.50.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ⅌ M.	$50.00@55.00
Second Clear, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
Third Clear, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ⅌ M.	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

TO LUMBER INSPECTORS.

According to an advertisement to be found in another column, a meeting of Lumber Inspectors will be held on Monday evening next, at Franklin Emery's office.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 16, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING July 16, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since June 4, 1864:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending July 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ⅌ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	$65 00	[illegible]
Cars of 714	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 250 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 324 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURG.

Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. cars of 324 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do cars of [illegible] feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk $5.00 ⅌ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 3,103 head This is 91 head less than were received last week, and 654 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	3,103

The market has been in unusually limited supply during the past week; but excepting good medium grades for army consumption, the receipts have been fully equal to the demand. There is still a want of confidence among shippers to our Eastern markets, even at the present rates, and the bulk of extra droves received during the week have been shipped through on owners account.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening upon which no change has been made since last Saturday:

CLOSING PRICES.

Prime to extra, shipping grades	$5.75@7.75
Medium to prime, army grades	5.00@5.50
Thin steers, cows and coarse oxen	3.50@4.50

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 3,103 head, or 91 head less than the receipts of the week previous. The market has been more than usually quiet, and but for the demand which has existed for the Potomac and Western armies, the state of trade must have been of the dullest imaginable description. Thus the only demand has been for good medium cattle, and towards the conclusion of the week the lower grades of medium were in slight request, but entirely for army use. The usual buyers for our Eastern markets have held off almost altogether, even at the present reduced rates of the market, so that the bulk of extra grades of stock have been shipped through on owners' account. Previous to Wednesday the market was thoroughly inactive, with very light receipts, and even on that day the amount of stock, to hand, was less than 300 head. The only sale of really prime grade was made by Clarke & Tilden of 96 head Iowa steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $6 90 gross. On Thursday, the principal market day of the week, although the weather was most favorable for business, the market was but moderately active, with no improvement in the previous rates of the market. That there should have been any advance in prices could scarcely be expected, seeing that not only have the Eastern markets for some weeks past shown a decline from the previous high rates which had obtained, but that the general feeling prevalent among all classes of buyers appears to be that cattle will pay for feeding and selling well at lower rates, and be more likely to meet with that regular and easy sale which, for the interests of all concerned, are the most desirable.

The market opened this morning with about 1,[illegible] head of cattle on sale in the various yards, which included the receipts of to-day. These consisted mainly of medium grades, the proportion of extra or even prime shipping cattle being extremely small. The further depression, which, unexpectedly, characterized yesterday's market at Albany, caused still more caution among shippers, the result of which is that but one sale of shipping cattle has been made, the remainder will be shipped through on owner's account. The entered sales, at the various yards, amount to 1,315 head, of which number about 1,050 head have been taken on army account, and the remainder by speculators and butchers. There is still a good demand for army cattle, one firm alone stating that they require for the ensuing week about 1,000 head of fair medium, and about 1,000 head of good medium grades, for the Potomac and Western armies. All other descriptions of stock are quiet, with a very limited sale. The market closed this evening tolerably firm at the quotations of the market on Saturday last.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Walwork & M.	Nicoles	7	959	$4.10
do	Childs	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	C. Kahn	25	1111	[illegible]
do	do	10	951	[illegible]
G. Adams	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	1176	[illegible]
do	do	11	1112	5.40
Frar	O'Shea	8	1067	4.50
Moody	Wall	[illegible]	986	4.00
G. Adams	C. Kahn	37	1150	3.62½
do	do	12	970	4.25
Hough	Macpherson	[illegible]	1184	[illegible]
Foster & Co.	Enwright	11	986	5.00
J. Gridley	Vaughn	40	1236	7.00
Wilson & Co.	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	1123	5.75
Enwright	Chapin	14	1150	4.37½
Stephens	Cann	9	981	4.00
Gridley	Shelley	17	1091	[illegible]
Conklin	Webb & Kelly	145	1196	5.50
Conger	Enwright	44	984	5.00
Walwork & M.	Webb & Kelly	39	1140	5.50
Thompson	Mehan	9	960	4.00
do	Hughes	[illegible]	937	4.00
Bixby	Allen	47	980	3.75
Graber	C. Kahn	12	1110	4.25
Earle	Vaughan	66	1207	7.00
J. Adams	J. Hughes	67	988	5.25
Cooley & Eldridge	Webb & Kelly	94	1150	6.00
Gregory	Bierstaff	16	1149	[illegible]
Strader	Moore	20	1060	[illegible]
do	do	70	[illegible]	4.75
J. Adams	C. Kahn, Jr.	25	1170	[illegible]
do	Lazer	15	920	4.00

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 12,331 head. This is 4,[illegible] head less than were received last week, and [illegible] head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	12,331

With a diminution of nearly one-third of the receipts of last week the market has also declined from the quotations of last Saturday evening 25@50c ⅌ 100 lbs. The disturbances in Maryland has somewhat affected the demand, especially for Baltimore and Washington.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening as compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	THIS WEEK.	LAST WEEK.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime qualities	7.75@8.50	[illegible]
Common to medium qualities	[illegible]	7.25@7.75

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16.—There has been a considerable falling off in the supply of the market during the present week as compared with the previous receipts; but as compared with corresponding periods of former years we are so far considerably in advance. With the extraordinary supply for this market since April, it can hardly be expected that the remaining portion available for the summer months can be very large, and it is highly probable but that for the extraordinary prices which have been paid, our receipts since May would have been much less. Still with the experience of the past months of the year before us, it is extremely hard, if not impossible, to form any approximating idea of the resources of the Hog growing districts of the Northwestern States. That our supply should now fall off is but an inevitable result, considering that farmers are all busily employed, and with a short supply of hands, in harvesting their crops.

The fluctuations which have prevailed in the Eastern markets during the past fortnight, and the almost entire suspension of business in Maryland for some days, have produced more than ordinary changes in this market during the week; the result of which is seen in the decline of prices, as compared with last Saturday evening, of [illegible] per 100 lbs. It has, however, been gratifying to notice from day to day, that the receipts have been fairly disposed of at the current rates of the market. The supply of distillery fed Hogs has been above the average, and the most important sale of this class of hogs made during the week was made to-day, of 398 head, of very superior quality, averaging 266 lbs, at $10.00 ⅌ 100 lbs, by McFaul to Hastings, to be shipped through to Louisville, Ky.

The receipts to-day were very limited and the entered sales amount to 1,107 head at $8.25@10.00, but chiefly at $9.00@10.00 per 100 lbs. Buyers have been less disposed to purchase than on yesterday, and there are still about 1,300 hogs remaining over unsold. The market closing dull at yesterday's quotations.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Martin	Gillett	50	184	[illegible]
G. Adams	W M Tilden	62	[illegible]	9.37½
W. F. Brown	do	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold	do	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman	do	38	182	[illegible]
Moody	do	53	175	[illegible]
McFaul	Hastings	398	266	10.00
J. Gridley	Roop & Hough	41	191	9.50
Sherman H & P.	Gillett	[illegible]	176	9.25
do	Rose & Prentice	13	210	9.40
W. D. Powell	do	92	205	[illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts during the week have been rather limited. There has been a fair demand for fat and stock Sheep, with no decline on the quotations of last Saturday's market. The following are the principal sales made during the week:

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wescoine	Croat	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	Goodman	250	112	[illegible]
Hemy	Cassteman	154	95	[illegible]
Bentley & N.	O'Brien	267	102	[illegible]
J. Adams	Denby	164	112	[illegible]
Hall	Brierstaff	93	112	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull. The engagements to-day were: To BUFFALO—Brig Young America and schr Corinthian, with corn, at 6c. To PORT COLBORNE—Bark Winslow, with wheat, at 6½c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is very little doing and rates are steady. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Steady. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	1.60
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	1.50
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	1.70
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	1.60
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	1.70
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	0.75	1.50
To Philadelphia, all rail	0.75	1.50

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,148 brls; shipped, 6,729 brls. Market more active at yesterday's prices, but closing firmer Sales to-day were:—WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—100 brls "Seawood" white winter extra at $11.37½. RED WINTER EXTRAS—100 brls fair red winter extra at $10.50. SPRING EXTRAS—100 brls "Missouri" at $11.00; 200 brls choice spring extra at $10.50; 100 brls "Fletcher's Best" and 300 brls choice extra at $9.75; 100 brls "Amber Mills" and 200 brls good extra at $[illegible]; 400 brls fair extra at $9.25; 100 brls "Lawrence" at $9.00.

Bran—10 tons Bran in bulk at $24.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 65,060 bu; shipped, 28,406 bu. Market more active and advanced 5@10c ⅌ bu. Sales to-day were: SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible]. WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible]. At the close the market for No. 1 Spring was firm at $2.20, and for No. 2 Spring quiet at $2.09@2.10.

CORN—Received to-day, 57,950 bu; shipped, none. Market advanced 3@5c per bushel. Sales were: CORN IN STORE—[illegible]—the market closing steady at $1.30@1.30½ for No. 2 Corn in store.

OATS—Received to-day, 57,611 bu; shipped, 40,380 bu. Market steady. Sales were: [illegible]—market closing quiet at 76@77c for No. 1 Oats in regular houses.

RYE—Received to-day, 1,460 bu. Market quiet. Sales to-day: 130 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.3[illegible].

BARLEY—Received to-day, 332 bu. Market quiet and neglected. No sales reported.

ALCOHOL—Steady at $[illegible] per gal.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 22,376 lbs; shipped 23,160 lbs. Market quiet and steady. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs [illegible]
Shipping Butter, in firkins [illegible]
Grease Butter [illegible]

Sales to-day: 25 firkins good at [illegible]; [illegible] firkins at [illegible].

BAGGING—Market quiet and firm. On Hampden B we note an advance of 5c. Other quotations unchanged. We quote:

Stark A [illegible]
Monitor A, seamless [illegible]
Hampden B, seamless [illegible]
Waverly A, seamless [illegible]
Chicago A, seamless [illegible]
Longwood A [illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen [illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen [illegible]
Extra Heavy A [illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen [illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen [illegible]
Burlaps, four bu [illegible]
Gunnies, five bu [illegible]
" four bu [illegible]
" two bu [illegible]
Flour Sacks, ¼ brls, cotton [illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy [illegible]

CHEESE—In moderate demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg [illegible]
Western Reserve [illegible]
Western States [illegible]

COFFEE—In common with the general Grocery market there is little doing, and prices continue firm and unchanged. Choice Rios are being offered in New York considerably above our quotations, but with no sales. The market there and here is inactive, and with moderate stocks on hand holders here are selling freely at our present quotations. We quote:

Rio [illegible]
Java [illegible]
Rio, fair to good [illegible]
Rio, good to prime [illegible]

EGGS—In limited receipt and firm demand. Sales to-day: [illegible].

FISH—WHITE FISH firm and unchanged. TROUT in fair supply and easy at present rates. MACKEREL is good supply, with a moderate demand. COD FISH limited supply and firm at previous rates. Herrings in small demand, other descriptions. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls [illegible]
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls [illegible]
No. 1 Trout, hf brls [illegible]
No. 2 Trout, hf brls [illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ⅌ hf brl [illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new, ⅌ hf brl [illegible]
No. 3 Mackerel, new, ⅌ hf brl, large [illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new kits [illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new kits [illegible]
Family kits [illegible]
Family Mackerel, hf brls [illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs [illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs [illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ⅌ box [illegible]
Scaled Herring, ⅌ box [illegible]
Pickled Herring, round [illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring [illegible]
No. 2 Lake Herring [illegible]
Dutch Herring, ⅌ keg [illegible]

FRUITS—Green Apples in fair supply and firm, but with no quotable change. Lemons and Oranges in better receipt with a fair demand. Berries firm and unchanged. WHORTLEBERRIES in limited supply, with a good demand, market firm. All descriptions of summer fruit are in small supply and firm at present quotations. We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl [illegible]
Whortleberries, ⅌ bu [illegible]
Cherries, ⅌ bu [illegible]
Gooseberries, ⅌ bu [illegible]
Currants, ⅌ bu [illegible]
Lemons, ⅌ box [illegible]
Oranges, ⅌ box [illegible]
Raspberries [illegible]
Tomatoes, ⅌ hf bu box [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Apples in short supply. Market very firm with an upward tendency. FOREIGN FRUITS in fair supply and firm, limited demand. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Apples, Michigan and Ohio [illegible]
Apples, N. Y. [illegible]
Raspberries [illegible]
Blackberries [illegible]
Cherries [illegible]
Unpared Peaches, halves [illegible]
Pared Peaches [illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins—Layers ⅌ box [illegible]
Raisins—M. R., ⅌ box [illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Almonds, soft, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Almonds hard, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Pears, Bohemian, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Sardines, halves [illegible]
Sardines, quarters [illegible]

Sales to day: 20 bbls N. Y. Apples at [illegible].

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 147 brls; shipped, 531 brls. Market steady and moderately active. Sales to-day: 300 brls city at $1.65; 300 brls at $1.64½; [illegible] brls do at $1.64—market closing [illegible].

HIDES—Received 15,317 lbs; shipped 106,3[illegible] lbs. Market active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Green Salted, trimmed [illegible]
Green, part cured, trimmed [illegible]
Dry Salted trimmed [illegible]
Dry Flint trimmed [illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed [illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed [illegible]
Kip and Calf Murrains [illegible]

LEATHER—Market moderately active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness ⅌ lb [illegible]
Line ⅌ lb [illegible]
Kip ⅌ lb [illegible]
Calf, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Upper ⅌ foot [illegible]
Collar ⅌ foot [illegible]
Slaughter [illegible]
Buenos Ayres [illegible]
Orinoco [illegible]
Orinoco good damaged [illegible]

OAK.

Slaughter, Sole [illegible]
Harness, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Kip, No. 1, medium [illegible]
Kip, No. 1, heavy [illegible]
Calf, Extra [illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice [illegible]
French Calf, 27 lbs [illegible]
French Calf, 31 lbs [illegible]
French Calf Lemoine, ⅌ doz [illegible]
French Calf Lemoine, seconds, ⅌ doz [illegible]
Linings, ⅌ doz [illegible]
Roans, ⅌ doz [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—In fair demand and unchanged. We quote:

Tar [illegible]
Pitch [illegible]
Rosin ⅌ 280 lbs [illegible]
Turpentine [illegible]
Oakum [illegible]
Manilla Rope [illegible]
Hemp [illegible]
Lath Yarn [illegible]
Marline [illegible]

CARBON OIL—With a light supply there has been little done in the market. Prices rule very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test [illegible]
Straw Oil [illegible]
Benzole [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—Stocks generally light, with a nominal supply. Market firm and unchanged. LARD OIL—In good demand, with prices firm and unchanged. The market generally is moderately active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil [illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil [illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk [illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B. [illegible]
Elephant Oil [illegible]
Bank Oil [illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf [illegible]
Machine Oil [illegible]
Sperm Oil [illegible]
Mecca Oil [illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil [illegible]
Castor Oil [illegible]
Whitefish Oil [illegible]
Pickerel Oil [illegible]

POULTRY—Receipts small, and in moderate request. We quote:

Dressed Chickens, ⅌ doz [illegible]
Live Chickens [illegible]
Dressed Turkeys, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Live Turkeys [illegible]
Pigeons, ⅌ doz [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 7,530 lbs Cured Meats, 125 brls Pork. Shipped to-day, 37,8[illegible] lbs Meats, 134 brls Pork, 297,8[illegible] lbs Lard. Market quiet.

Mess Pork—Market unsettled. Sales, [illegible] Burlington Mess Pork at $[illegible]—generally held at $40.00.

Lard—Nominal. Sellers are asking [illegible] without buyers.

POTATOES—Receipts, of old Potatoes almost nominal; with a good demand. At present quotations the market is very firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

Neshannocks [illegible]
Peach Blows [illegible]
Mixed [illegible]
New Potatoes, ⅌ bu [illegible]

RICE—Market quiet but very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Arracan [illegible]
Patna [illegible]
Rangoon [illegible]

SALERATUS—Firm and active. We quote:

Babbitt's pure [illegible]
do best [illegible]
De Land's pure [illegible]
do healthy [illegible]
do chemical [illegible]

SEEDS—FLAX [illegible] good Flax Seed at $[illegible]; common at $2.75.

SUGAR—This has been one of the quietest days of the week. It would seem that the panic which exists among speculators in several branches has led buyers to suppose that the market must also give way by a depreciation of prices, but with a small supply of Sugar in the market, and a very light stock, prices rule firm and unchanged, excepting A A Portland upon which we note an advance of ½c per lb. We quote:

Cuba [illegible]
Porto Rico [illegible]
A A Portland [illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated [illegible]
White A [illegible]
Circle A [illegible]
Extra B [illegible]
White B [illegible]
Extra C [illegible]
Yellow C [illegible]

SYRUPS—Market very quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote,

N. Y. Syrups [illegible]
Cuba Molasses [illegible]
New Orleans, new crop [illegible]

SALT—Received, 4,254 brls; shipped 869 brls. Market steady. We quote:

DOMESTIC—New Fine [illegible]
Old Fine [illegible]
Coarse [illegible]
Ground Solar [illegible]
Dairy, with sacks [illegible]
Dairy, without sacks [illegible]
FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ⅌ sack [illegible]
Ground Alum, ⅌ sack [illegible]

Sales to day:—3,000 brls Onondaga Fine for [illegible] this month at $3.50 afloat—for Pittsburgh.

SPICES—Market dull and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Allspice, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Cassia [illegible]
Cloves [illegible]
Nutmegs [illegible]
Pepper [illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 4,345 lbs; shipped [illegible]. Market active and firm; but with a very inadequate supply. We quote:

Prime City Packers [illegible]
Country [illegible]

TEA—Market very quiet and firm at previous quotations We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ⅌ lb [illegible]
do superior to fine, ⅌ lb [illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb [illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ⅌ lb [illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ⅌ lb [illegible]
do do finest to choice, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine, ⅌ lb [illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb [illegible]
Souchong, ⅌ lb [illegible]

TOBACCO—Market firm with a strong upward tendency. There is a good demand for the better grades of goods, but inferior are rather quiet. Holders have not any disposition to sell except at full rates. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—
Choice [illegible]
Medium [illegible]
Common [illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—
Choice [illegible]
Medium [illegible]
Common, stems [illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—
Natural Leaf [illegible]
Half bright [illegible]
Choice Black, sound [illegible]
Medium, guaranteed [illegible]
Common [illegible]

WOOD—Receipts small, and in active demand. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Beech ⅌ cord $10.00—Delivered [illegible]
Maple, ⅌ cord 12.00 [illegible]

WOOL—In good supply, with less activity in the market. Prices rule very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece [illegible]
Medium Fleece [illegible]
Factory Tub Washed [illegible]
Coarse Fleece [illegible]

Sales to-day: 1,700 lbs good fleece at $1.00.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... July 16.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop [illegible], [illegible], Lincoln, [illegible].
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Traverse, [illegible] lumber.
Prop Chicago, Dodge, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Churubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Melvina, Perritt, Buffalo, [illegible] shingles, from Harrisonville.
Schr Lydia Case, Rasson, Racine, [illegible].
Schr Kitty Grant, Nelson, St Joseph, [illegible].
Schr Tempest, Williams, Menominee, [illegible].
Schr Albatross, Parker, Menominee, [illegible].
Schr Ben Flint, Cochrane, Manistee, [illegible].
Schr R. B. Campbell, Caddy, Portage Lake, [illegible] wood.
Schr Ellen, Vanderkoot, St. Paul's Pier, [illegible].
Schr Tri-Color, King, South Haven, [illegible].
Schr G. Barber, Kirby, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Freedom, Nielson, Holland, [illegible].
Schr Island, Clark, St. Paul's Pier, [illegible].
Scow Three Bells, Nibbe, Holland, [illegible].
Scow [illegible], Long, Holland, [illegible].
Scow L. B. Goldsmith, Buchanan, Kalamazoo, [illegible] wood, [illegible] shingles.
Stmr Michigan, Davis, Ontonagon, [illegible].

CLEARED.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, [illegible].
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, [illegible] bbls flour and sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Grand Traverse, [illegible].
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, light.
Prop Marquette, Watts, Buffalo, [illegible] bbls flour and sundries.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, [illegible].
Bark Golden Fleece, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible].
Bark Churubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto, light.
Brig Frontier City, Haven, Grand Traverse, [illegible].
Brig Wm. Treat, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible].
Brig Young America, Duncanson, Buffalo, [illegible] corn.
Brig C. P. Williams, Fraser, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Sailor Boy, Long, Grand Traverse, [illegible].
Schr Amaranth, Hastings, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Wm. Case, Johnson, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr Corinthian, Bingham, Buffalo, [illegible] corn.
Schr Lydia Case, Rasson, Wolf River.
Schr Muskingum, Crawford, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr John Weber, Meyer, Oconto.
Schr Jessie Wright, St. Joseph.

A REMEDY FOR THE SEASON.

FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM will be found a safe and prompt remedy. The most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate, are thoroughly subdued by it, and no bad effects spring from its use.

FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CRAMPS, &c.—JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, if administered in time, will afford immediate relief, the disease being thus frequently eradicated in its earliest stages.

CHOLERA MORBUS, SOUR STOMACH and BOWELL AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all pain from the abdomen, soothes the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the complaints generally so prevalent among children, especially during the summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe and easily administered.

Prepared by DR. D. JAYNE & SON. [illegible] Sold in Chicago by Messrs. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; F. & H. M. ROOKER; LORD & SMITH; BURNHAM & SMITH, and by Druggists generally.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., speedily removed by the use of Dr. JAYNE's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the various bilious diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

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HTNING FLY-KILL

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Dr. James

Spermatorrhœa,

Greatest Discovery of the Age.

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UMAN FRAILTY, OR PH

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S. T.—1860.—X.

[illegible] of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, [illegible] palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, [illegible] after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., [illegible] to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

[illegible] recommended by the highest medical [illegible], and warranted to produce an IMME[DIATE] beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agree[able], perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics [where a] healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

[They] purify, strengthen and invigorate.

[They create] a healthy appetite.

[They are an] antidote to change of water and diet.

[They overcome] effects of dissipation and late hours.

[They] strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

[They prevent] miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

[They] purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

[They] cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

[They] cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

[They] cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

[They] make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, [and are] exhausted nature's great restorer. They are [composed] of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter[green], sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in per[fectly] pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circu[lars and] testimonials around each bottle.

[Beware] of impostors. Examine every bottle. See [that it has] our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over [the cork], with plantation scene, and our signature on [a fine] steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not [refilled] with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any per[son pretend]ing to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon [or in bulk], is an impostor. Any person imitating this [bottle] [illegible] Sold by all respectable [druggists, gro]cers, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
[illegible] 202 Broadway, N. Y.

[To] Clear the House of Flies,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED

[LIGH]TNING FLY-KILLER,

[A neat,] cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will [kill a quart]. SOLD EVERYWHERE. jel3-k333-3w

Doctor Thomson

[illegible] more than thirty years experience in the [treatment] of Private Diseases. The Guide, contain[ing valu]able information and AFFIDAVITS, exposing [quacks] of Chicago, is mailed free from observation, [for two] cents in postage stamps. Post Office Box 75 [illegible] Illinois Office and Anatomical Museum, 178 [Cl]ark street. 1y6-m439-3m

[It is] not often we speak of Physicians,

[but we] cheerfully say Dr. Whittier has richly [earned] the wide spread reputation which he now en[joys. He] has a larger practice than any other Phy[sician in] Chicago, in the treatment of all those dis[eases which] need a speedy and permanent cure, [of a] Private diseases. He has for the past fifteen [years de]voted his whole time and attention to those [chron]ic cases which have baffled the skill of other [physicians]. He is most successful in the treatment [of] cases which were formerly considered in[curable]. He is the publisher of a new work called [the "Mirr]or of Youth; or, All Men Know Thyself," [which wi]ll be mailed to all on receipt of three cents [for] postage. As he is most anxious to do all [the good] he can any one may call and receive his [advice] upon those most critical matters free of [charge]. Office and parlors 164 Clark street. Post [Office Box] 2294. All business strictly confidential.

Dr. James

[late] of James' Hospital, Custom House street, [New Orle]ans, La., established in 1850, now permanent[ly located] at 38 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, [for] the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCU[RIAL, SCR]OFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN [DISEASES] AND DISORDERS, OF A CONTAGIOUS VENE[REAL CH]ARACTER, cures them without resorting to [Mercury], Potassii, Arsenic or any poison, [but by] NEUTRALIZERS, a POSITIVE CURE for all [illegible] and blood poisons.

[SEMINAL] WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, [Nocturn]al and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by [abuse of] the system, early indiscretions, excess or [illegible] hereditarily, causing loss of memory, con[fusion, de]pression, dimness, and often times insanity, [and the] deplorable train of symptoms, treated and [cured] by an infallible method, saving much [time and] expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture, and [all diseases] peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature [illegible] cured.

[CASES] of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, [where the] blood has become poisoned, producing [ulcers] on the face, small watery blisters, pains in [the head] and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and [illegible], together with an endless number of [illegible]

[It is] recommended by the press generally and [by the] medical faculty, and professors of med[icine], etc. Those afflicted should apply imme[diately to] be cured of these horrible diseases. [illegible] Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 38 [Randolph], between State and Dearborn streets. [Office hou]rs from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations [free]. 1y8-m561-3t is

Spermatorrhœa,

[W]eakness, Loss of Power, Impotence, speedily [and eff]ectually cured by using DR. RANG'S SPECI[FIC. A tria]l of the Specific will convince the most [skeptical]. Price $1 per box, or six for $5. Sold by [druggists ev]erywhere. LORD & SMITH, Wholesale [Agents], Chicago. ap12-c319-3m T T&S

[G]reatest Discovery of the Age.

[DR.] GRAY'S ELECTRIC OIL relieves aches [inst]antly. For the cure of Rheumatism, [illegible], Neuralgia and a hundred diseases, it has [no equal. 5]0 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists [and storek]eepers everywhere. S. C. UPHAM, 25 South [illegible], Philadelphia, Sole Agent. For sale by [Druggists] and Merchants generally. BURNHAMS [& VANSCH]AACK, 16 Lake st., Agents. [illegible]

[Posi]tive Cure for Drunkenness.

[DR. JACOB]S' ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK. [The use of] intoxicating drinks is directly owing to [a morbid a]ppetite—in other words, a perversion of [the appetite], superinduced by continued excesses [in the use of] spirituous liquors. Intemperance is con[sidered] a natural infirmity, but always depend[s on ar]tificial causes. These once removed, the [drunkard's] thirst will lose all inclination or desire [for his] beverage. [JACOB]S' ANTIDOTE, by its specific action, re[stores the di]seased appetite to its proper normal con[dition; the] craving for spirituous drinks at once [ceases, and] what before had been an irresistible pas[sion beco]mes distasteful, obnoxious and repul[sive. The re]medy is perfectly harmless if directions [are followed]. It exercises an almost magical effect in [illegible] for all alcoholic drinks, [and restores] the appetite for food. Price $1 a box or [illegible]

[Sold by all d]ruggists. LORD & SMITH Agents for [Chicago]. ap18-c341-3m w F&W3

[MAN'S] FRAILTY OR PHY[SIOLOGICAL] RESEARCHES

[PHYSIOLO]GICAL RESEARCHES, should be read [by all]. It treats on, and shows how, the evil [resulting] from early abuse and unhappy con[nections ma]y be subverted, with a sure method of [illegible] experience in inter[illegible]. Sold by Dr. H. A. SARROW [illegible], New York. Price, 25 cents [illegible]. To be had also of H. SCO[TT, illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.; also, of SIMO[N illegible], corner Main and Washington [illegible]. [illegible]

[CEN]TS TO SAVE 25 DOL[LARS].

[illegible] Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine re[moves Paint] Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans [Kid] Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 [cents]. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & [CO.,] Druggists, New York.

[CALISAYA] CORDIAL AND VALUABLE [TONIC]. [Hegeman] & Co.'s Cordial Elixir of Calisaya [illegible] the active and well-known proper[ties of Peruvian] Bark in a most agreeable form. [illegible] valuable Tonic in all cases, but par[ticularly as a pr]eventive to Fever and Fever and [Ague] and palatable cordial, and is [a] [illegible] to common whisky and rum bitters. [Sold] by Druggists. HEGEMAN & [CO.,] Druggists, New York.

[BLACKB]ERRY CHOLERA, CHOLERA [MORBUS, illegible] certain and immediate cure. Hege[man's] Diarrhoea Remedy has been used [with su]ccess since the Cholera season of [illegible] will usually check the Diarrhoea [illegible]. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., [Druggists], New York. Sold by all the [Druggists] in the United States. jel8-k333-3m

Medicinal.

[Dia]rrhœa

[AN]D FLUX.

[ST]RICKLAND'S

Anti-Cholera Mixture

[Is a compound] of astringents, absorbents, stimu[lants and carmi]natives, which every physician ac[knowledges is the] very preparation that will effect [a cure of Diarrh]œa and Dysentery. This [illegible] has been in use in several of our [illegible] gives the greatest satisfac[tion] [illegible] lives of thousands of our sol[diers] [illegible] world for Diarrhœa and Dysen[tery].

[illegible] [Lou]isville, Ky., will be most happy [illegible] the virtue of Strickland's [illegible] we have a great num[ber of] patients who have been [pr]onounced incurable by their [physicians], after taking only one bottle of [Strickland's Anti-Chol]era Mixture. If you suffer [illegible] try one bottle.

[illegible] East Fourth Street, Cincin[n]ati, Ohio.

[illegible] Agent, 78 Randolph street. my24-g[illegible]

[STRICKLAND'S ... LUD]LUM'S

[SPE]CIFIC.

[Is the grea]t and sovereign Reme[dy]. [illegible] EXTRACTS from In[dian] [H]erbs,) for all diseases [of the Bladder] and sexual organs, such [as illegible] of the Urine, Inflammation [of the Bl]adder, Inflammation [illegible] stone in the Bladder, [Gravel], Gonorrhea, Gleet, [illegible] by anything yet dis[covered illegible] the Whites in wo[men].

[illegible] to directions this Remedy [illegible], and its use cannot be [illegible] remedy is perfect and re[illegible] are calculated to destroy [illegible], but removes the pol[illegible] buoyancy and health [illegible] but is the embodied ex[perience illegible] most successful in curing [illegible]

[illegible] this remedy affects the [illegible] all others fail,

[illegible] 6 boxes for $5.00,

[illegible] on receipt of the price.

[illegible] that my signature is [illegible]

[W. F. DA]VIDSON,

[Sole Prop]rietor, Cincinnati.

[BURNHAMS & V]ANSCHAACK

[illegible] street, Chicago, ap[illegible]

[Threshing M]achines.

[WORLD] RENOWNED

[Threshin]g Machine,

[INV]ENTED,

[illegible] [which ca]n [illegible]

[10,000 FA]RMERS

[illegible] owned or used [illegible]

[No. 97 West R]andolph St.,

[illegible] be seen [illegible] for 1864,

[illegible] [Dep]artment of [illegible]

[Farm M]achinery.

[illegible] [Gener]al Agent.

[illegible], Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL

BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the [illegible] of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

{SEAL.} In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty eighth day of June, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

jy4-m523-3m

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad St., New York City.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR.,
EDWIN EINSTEIN.

Interest allowed on deposits, according to the state of the market from time to time. Deposits received, subject to drafts at sight, the same as in city banks. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Government Securities generally, and Gold bought and sold on commission. je13-k96 1m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, Paid in, - - - $600,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

L. B. Lent's Circus

THE GREAT MASTODON.

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF AMUSEMENT WORLD IS COMING.

First Annual Tour of the New Monster

EQUESCURRICULUM.

L. B. LENT..................MANAGER.

An establishment entirely novel and original in construction, superior in every specialty, and includes the following

IMMENSE AND UNPARALLED COMBINATION

I.

MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST'S GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS,
From the Theatre Porte St. Martin, Paris.

II.

WM. DUCROW'S CIRCUS ROYAL,
From the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

III.

LENT'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
From the Broadway Circus, New York

IV.

OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS' TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
From California.

V.

FORREST'S TRAINED BUFFALOES,

From the Prairies of the Far West

VI.

STEWART'S EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
From Hindostan.

VII.

PROFESSOR WALLACE'S CORPS OF PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
From all parts of the World,

Comprising Seven Distinct Exhibitions
WITH 250 MEN AND HORSES.
All under one Gigantic Pavilion, for one Single Price of Admission.

NOTICE.—It will be seen that the combination above given results in an entirely new CLASS OF AMUSEMENTS, such as has never before been attempted by private enterprise, and entails such an enormous expenditure of money that only the most liberal patronage can render it remunerative. The Management will therefore be pardoned for directing attention to the fact that this Magnificent Phalanx of Exhibitions not only combines an infinitely greater degree of Novelty, Variety and effect within itself than can be found in any other place of amusement in the world, but also a nearer approach to perfection in every detail.

THE FOUR CLOWNS!

MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST, the French Trick Clown.
W. A. DONIVAN, the English Gymnastic Clown.
MAST. GEORGE, le Petite Grimaldi.
And the inimitable JOE PENTLAND, Clown to the Equestrian Scenes.

Special attention is directed to the Grand Gratuitous Exhibition which may be properly styled a "HORSE SHOW," which a journalist called a magnificent Display, and described as follows: "No one should fail to see the grand public entree of the Equescurriculum into each town where it exhibits, which will take place about 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of exhibition, as the outfit of the establishment is entirely new and of the most costly description. The cages, carriages and wagons were manufactured by the well known Abbotts, of Concord, N. H., and are ornamented in the highest style of art. The superb harness is by Lyman J. Lloyd, of Albany, and surpass anything of the kind hitherto manufactured in this country, while the STUD OF HORSES comprises ONE HUNDRED of the finest specimens of horseflesh EVER COLLECTED TOGETHER ON EITHER CONTINENT. Farmers and breeders will find this stock of horses a show of itself, while Manufacturers and Artists are invited to examine the splendid workmanship of the wagons. Everything about the Equescurriculum is new—new tents, new wagons, new harness, new seats, new wardrobe, new properties, and new ideas without number."

The Grand Cortege will be headed by the new and beautiful band chariot, containing Chas. Boswold's full Opera Band, from New York.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. To commence half an hour after opening.

ADMISSION 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents.

Seats for everybody. No standing room.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

AUGUST—Monday, 15th, Springfield; Tuesday, 16th, Petersburg; Wednesday, 17th, Lincoln; Thursday, 18th, Atlanta; Friday, 19th, Clinton; Saturday, 20th, Decatur; Monday, 22d, Bloomington; Tuesday, 23d, Lexington; Wednesday, 24th, Pontiac; Thursday, 25th, El Paso; Friday, 26th, Metamora; Saturday, 27th, Wenona; Monday, 29th, Mendota; Tuesday, 30th, Amboy; Wednesday, 31st, Dixon.

SEPTEMBER—Thursday, 1st, Sterling; Friday, 2d, Fulton City; Saturday, 3d, Mt. Carroll; Monday, 5th, Freeport; Tuesday, 6th, Polo; Wednesday, 7th, Oregon; Thursday, 8th, Rockford; Friday, 9th, Beloit; Saturday, 10th, Janesville; Monday, 12th, Belvidere; Tuesday, 13th, Marengo; Wednesday, 14th, Sycamore; Thursday, 15th, Elgin; Friday, 16th, St. Charles; Saturday, 17th, Aurora; Monday, 19th, Wilmington; Tuesday, 20th, Kankakee City; Wednesday, 21st, Gilman; Thursday, 22d, Prospect City; Friday, 23d, Urbana; Saturday, 24th, Monticello; Monday, 26th, Sullivan; Tuesday, 27th, Shelbyville; Wednesday, 28th, Mattoon; Thursday, 29th, Charleston; Friday, 30th, Paris.

N. B.—The general contracting and advertising Agents will visit each place of exhibition with LARGE PICTORIAL POSTERS, lithographs, newspaper advertisements, etc., etc., about sixteen days in advance.

N. B.—THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD IS COMING

RECOLLECT THE DAY AND DATE.

N. B.—Once more. Please observe the day and date and do not confound this MONSTER ORGANIZATION with any other companies, whether they be good, bad, or exceedingly indifferent.

jy8-m561-3t T&W&S&p

Miscellaneous.

SHEEP FARM

FOR SALE.

Valuable Sheep Farm for sale very cheap.

The undersigned intending to leave the State, offers to sell his valuable sheep farm, near Cheney Grove, McLean county, very low for cash. The farm consists of 400 acres, 250 of which are in tame grass, and 40 acres in corn. The land is high rolling prairie, none better or finer in the State; spring water in abundance in driest seasons for stock on the place; any amount of out range for the stock; all fenced. The improvements consist of a good story and a half house, frame; double weather boarded; first story lined with brick; never failing cistern at the door; stabling for seventeen horses; good large hog pen, grain houses, and other outbuildings. My share of crop sold with the place if desired and surplus of terms. Said farm is situated on the east side of McLean County, between the Illinois Central and the Illinois Central Branch railroad, and 16 miles south of Fairbury, on the Peoria and Logansport railroad. Another farm of 400 acres adjoining can be bought with it, and any amount of the best unimproved land adjacent. No better situated sheep farm can be found in the state. Apply soon to

JAMES P. GREEN,

Post Office Box 586, Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois. jy15-n191-3t&s [illegible]

VINELAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad, rich soil which produces large crops, which can now be seen growing. Ten, twenty and fifty acre tracts, at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufactories and others. Churches, schools and good society.

It is now the most Improving Place East or West.

HUNDREDS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING.

The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland, New Jersey.

FROM REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

"It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies." jy15-n161-1m

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S

SALE IN PRIZE.—By virtue of a writ of sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in Prize, dated the 9th day of July, A. D. 1864, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 2[illegible] day of July, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit: 22 bales of Cotton, the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.

Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1864. jy14-n677-9t

BRIGG'S GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

New York, July 6th, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 51 John-st., New York, on and after July 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

jy18-n[illegible]

STAINED AND CUT GLASS,

Works, 19 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass.

Every description of Ornamental Windows for Churches, Private Residences, Hotels, &c., in Stained, Cut and Embossed work. Designs sent on application to SAMUEL WEST. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 18th day of July 1864.

"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

"If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's POST OFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. PLACE the postage stamp on the UPPER RIGHT-HAND corner, and LEAVE SPACE between the stamp and direction for POST-MARKING without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POST OFFICE, and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Maria mrs
Adams widow
Allison E M mrs
Allen Elijah C mrs
Allen Delia miss
Alexander Lizzie miss
Alexander Ann mrs
Anderson G A mrs
Ansell Alida mrs
Arney S D mrs
Arcon Mathilde
Ashton William mrs
Ashby Alice miss 2
Ashley Charlotte F miss
Avory J Ellen mrs
Austin Nillie J miss
Anderson Sarah M miss 2

B

Baker Ezra mrs
Baker Louise miss 2
Baker Mary Macking miss
Baker Maria N miss
Backer Mary miss
Baldwin Daniel mrs
Baldwin Elizabeth mrs
Ballard Molly miss
Ball Amanda mrs
Barriford Martha miss
Barley Mollie miss
Barker E J mrs
Barlow M A mrs
Barbies Georgia miss
Barnard George mrs
Barnett Sarah miss
Barney mrs
Barry Abbey J mrs
Barry Clara F mrs
Bear Edna miss
Blackler Susanna miss
Boyce Sarah A miss
Bickford H mrs
Bigelow Frank mrs
Bewell L J mrs
Bishop E miss
Bissell E mrs
Binkley Sarah A mrs 2
Blakesley Louisa mrs
Blair Ellen miss
Blair Alexander mrs
Bites Nellie M miss
Blaney Elizabeth mrs
Blanchard Emma mrs
Bockee Minnie mrs
Borney Annie
Barnum Johanna mrs
Booth F F mrs
Bogie Eliza mrs
Boshaw Julia mrs
Boulse Nettie miss
Boylston Mary E mrs
Botto Theresa mrs
Brady Mary miss
Bradley E V mrs
Brand Charlotte miss
Bracken mrs
Bradshaw Bridget miss
Brennan Oney miss
Brewer C A mrs
Berry E S mrs
Benjamin Rachel F M mrs
Barton Cora F miss
Brock Henrietta mrs
Bartider Amelia mrs
Bush Fanny mrs
Benoit Sicilla F mrs
Bellamy Minnie miss
Bellyea Anna mrs
Belcher W H mrs
Bailey mrs
Bell Alethea mrs
Beeler Magdalena
Bentley Fanny miss
Berry Bridget
Bennett F mrs
Bennett Annie M mrs
Benedict Laura miss
Burt Jennie mrs
Bigsby John mrs
Brewster J mrs
Brewster Annie L mrs
Britchines Susan 2
Brooks Annie Lewis mrs
Brooks Ellen mrs
Brockway Louise
Bromley Allemanda miss
Brown Frank mrs
Brown Annie Lizzie mrs
Brown Carrie mrs
Brown Lizzie mrs
Brown Eva L miss
Brown Bridget M miss 2
Brown Mary
Brown Matilda miss
Brown Iris miss
Brown mrs
Bunnell William mrs
Burrough Fannie M miss
Brackbill J F mrs
Burnham Paul mrs
Burdick D D mrs
Burch Maggie mrs
Burkhart Laney miss
Burnham Elizabeth mrs
Bursell Lydia miss
Burrell Sarah mrs
Burton Jennie S miss
Burns Lucy A mrs
Butterfield S W mrs

C

Carney Ann miss
Canning Ann miss
Cameron Maggie miss
Carpenter Joseph B mrs
Calvert Harriet A H mrs
Cargill Hattie miss
Casey Jane S miss
Carr Clara
Castle G W miss
Carroll Ann mrs
Caswell Nelson mrs
Cassiday Mary miss 2
Catz Mary miss
Cesar Harriet A mrs 2
Chapman Anne E miss
Creighton C S mrs
Celly Erasmus mrs
Claflin Corinthe mrs
Clancy Eliza miss
Clark F F miss
Clark T R mrs
Clark Mary mrs
Clark John mrs
Clark Lucy M miss
Clark Mary E miss 2
Clark A M mrs 2
Clifford Bridget miss
Coakley Catherine miss
Cobb Silas mrs
Coates Daniel mrs
Collins Louisa mrs
Cole E D mrs
Cole M miss
Colie Martha Jane
Coulter M J mrs
Colby Emily J mrs
Cone H J mrs
Chapman Ann Eliza mrs
Cox Julia A miss
Corrigan Mary mrs
Coughlin Mary mrs 2
Conley Jane mrs
Casey Mary Ann
Culver Clara miss
Christian Lizzie A miss
Campbell Flora E miss
Chamberlain & Lee mrs
Coughlin Honora
Campbell Annie E mrs
Conway W P mrs
Conklin M A mrs
Conners Mollie miss
Conner Maggie miss
Conroe Lizzie miss
Considine Annie W miss
Cook Eliza W
Coughlin Mary Ann miss
Corrigan Annie mrs
Cook Clara mrs

D

Daniels Maria F mrs
Daniels A L mrs
Darrah Christian miss
Dandy mrs
Daley Julia C mrs
Davis Carrie E miss 2
Davis Charles mrs
Davis Elizabeth mrs
Davis Sarah H miss
Dawson Matilda miss
Dempsey Sarah Ann miss
DeMerritt E mrs
DeWitt Ann mrs
Dickinson Mary Jane mrs
Dickson Lucinda N miss
Dickenson D C mrs
Dillon B mrs
Dillon M J miss
Dike A E mrs
Donahough Ellen mrs
Donahoe Kate mrs
Dorsey Emma miss
Dorwan mrs

E

Ebert Celina
Eaton F F mrs
Early C M mrs
Esey Cope miss
Eddo Thomas mrs
Elliott Hattie L mrs
Elmer Elizabeth miss
Eldridge Adelaide mrs
Ellis Amelia miss

F

Fagan Thos H mrs
Forman Mary C
Farnsworth Jennie mrs
Fairfield Annie
Fox Catherine
Fitch Lizzie H
Findley Mary J
Field Netha
Finerty Catherine
Fitch L B
Fisher Furman A mrs
Fitz Henry Jas mrs
Finney M O
Fitch T L mrs
Flynn Margaret

G

Galbraith Richd H mrs
Gaylord Emma mrs
Garnett Mary
Garvin Bridget
Genther Caroline
Geer J F mrs
Geddes mrs
Gibbs O A mrs
Gilbert Louisa P mrs
Gilbert Mary E
Gloyd Lucinda
Gleason Sarah
Gleeson mrs
Good Laviana
Goodman Mary A mrs
Gosler Emma
Govier Emily
Graves E A mrs

H

Hogan H B mrs
Halbert Maggie
Hallenbeck Jane
Hall Edward
Hall Carrie
Hall Theresia
Hall Ella
Hall Sarah
Hammond Lizzie M
Hammel Bell
Hand Jennie A
Hanlon Eliza
Hamblett Ella
Hanrahan Johanna
Hanson Charles mrs
Harnett Ellen
Harder Francis E
Harvey Isadore mrs
Harmer Mary
Harvey Sarah Ann mrs
Hare Lucy
Harris O H mrs
Hatch E B mrs
Harrington Hugh mrs
Hays Mary J mrs
Hedges Olive A
Hedin Eliza
Heathers Lizzie
Heine Elizabeth
Heffernan James J mrs
Henderson Joel C mrs

I

Irwin Elizabeth mrs

J

Jackson Julia
Jackson Eliza G mrs
Jungert Anna mrs
Judge mrs
Jeffries Sarah mrs
Jencks Clare
Jordon Hanora mrs

K

Kartz Lydia G
Killen Mollie
Keefe Katie
Kehoe Bridget M
Keith Mary Jane
Keith Erica M
Kelleher Catherine
Kelly Katy
Kelley Z Mary
Kelley mrs
Ketchum Ida
Kendricks Matilda
Kerwin Mary

L

Lamb W J mrs
Lapoint Jennie miss
Lawler Ellar miss
Larman Minnie E miss
Lark Mary J miss
Lary Ann M mrs
Lemoine Julia V mrs
Lee Mary mrs
Lewis H M mrs
Lomis Mary S miss
Lee Angenette mrs
Lincoln Jennie mrs
Light Annie miss
Loomer Melissa mrs
Lordin Mary Francis miss
Low A G mrs
Loomis Chester mrs

M

Malchey Annie mrs
Mack Mary mrs
Mahan Lina Rosa mrs
Macan Sophia miss
Mackie Agnes mrs
Macomber B mrs
Mackey F F mrs
Malbaff Mary mrs
Mahan D mrs
Malbaff Mary miss
Manley M J C mrs
Manahan Mary miss
Marsh Mary A miss
Marsh Sarah S C mrs
Marshall Sarah mrs
Martin Maggie miss
Marshall Ada mrs
Martin Mina mrs
Martin Isabell mrs
Martin Fanny miss
Martin Amanda mrs
Mathews S P mrs
Meadows mrs
Meadowcroft Kate mrs
Meaker Mary G S miss
Metz Emma miss
Merritt Black mrs

[illegible]

Mc

McArthur Maggie miss
McArthur M S miss
McAnnich Margaret mrs
McCarthy Kate mrs
McCann Elizabeth mrs
McKeough Ann mrs
McGregor Maggie miss
McCarthy Florence mrs
McCarthy Annie mrs
McCausland Mary Ann mrs
McCarty Catherine miss
McCoy Bridget miss
McCarthy E S mrs
McCormick Orecilia mrs
McDonald Margaret mrs
McDonald M J mrs
McDonald C E mrs
McDonald Jane miss

N

Noble Mary mrs
Norgrove Kittie miss
Norton Cleanie U mrs

O

Orris Lizzie mrs
Ortney Henry mrs
Oliver E J mrs
Orr S E mrs
Oliver Henry S mrs
Oliver Hannah mrs
Oliver Nellie miss
Otis Miriam mrs
Osterhout Theodosia mrs

P

Parker Annie miss
Parker E B mrs
Parker H A mrs
Parsons Alice miss
Parker Sarah Ann mrs
Pettman Varnet mrs
Parkinson Eva miss
Patterson One miss
Pellitt Sarah M mrs
Pecord C mrs
Perry Mary J mrs
Purdie J A mrs
Perry W Francis mrs
Perkins Amanda mrs
Pettibone J mrs
Pettit Eliza C mrs
Pigeon Susie miss

[illegible]

R

Rannille Mary mrs
Ralph Betsy miss
Ralph Joseph mrs
Rascall Geo B mrs
Ratray Maria miss
Renardin Emily miss
Renden Ann mrs
Reden Margret miss
Riorden Mary miss
Rumsey Jane miss
Reorden Catherine C C miss
Rhodes S S mrs
Rhines Minerva mrs
Rice Francis miss
Richards S miss
Rice C K mrs
Richardson Fanny H mrs 2
Rice Addie miss
Ritchie Margret miss
Ritch J mrs
Robinson Maria miss
Robinson Sarah Clara miss
Robinson Orrie mrs
Rogers Vestaline miss
Rogers Fannie C miss
Root Oliver mrs
Rounds Harriett mrs
Roland M H mrs
Rosecrants Elmira E mrs
Rose Agnes mrs
Rossman capt mrs
Rowley Elmira miss
Rose L E mrs
Rourke Margret miss
Rutzig Mary J mrs
Ruch Adelia mrs
Ryder Charlott mrs
Russell C mrs
Rowland Clara L mrs
Rochford Jas mrs
Rose Dalia

S

Sample Lizzie H mrs
Sanger M L miss
Sanger Sarah E miss
Sanders Carrie A mrs
Sutler Emily mrs
Scantlebury Martha Cmiss
Scott Elizabeth mrs
Serrens Chas mrs
Senecker Lydia miss
Seager Jennie miss
Selemen T R mrs
Searey E D mrs
Sennet Celia miss
Sharpe Ella miss
Sharpe Mary miss 2
Shellborn L C mrs
Shearer Mary mrs
Sheldon Frankie miss
Shumway Henry mrs
Shores L mrs
Shotwell Sarah L mrs
Short Ellen miss
Simpson Mary mrs
Segerson Annie miss
Silley Carry miss
Simmons Elenor miss
Skinner Rhoca W mrs
Sailes Sarah mrs
Slawson J W mrs
Snow Louisa E mrs
Snow Edwin mrs
Snider Catherin mrs
Snowden W M mrs
Snowden William mrs
Sower Elizabeth mrs
Squires Harriet miss
Spaulding Martha miss
Spread Hannah mrs
Spurs Amanda miss
Stacey Sarah mrs
Stevens James mrs
St John Emily mrs
Steel Mary S miss
Stuart Hattie B miss
Stephens Josephine mrs
Sturtivant Henry G mrs
Strickland C C mrs
Stowe W B miss
Strickland Minnie E miss
Short S W mrs
Snowden dr mrs
Stoughton Mattie miss
Sullivan E mrs
Sullivan Mary miss
Sullivan Bridget miss
Sullivan Elizabeth mrs
Sylvester Franklin miss
Sutton Bridget mrs
Smith Jennie M miss
Swan E mrs
Smith Girty miss
Smith E W mrs
Smith Mary A mrs
Smith H H mrs
Smith Millie miss
Smith Nellie B miss
Sheppard Carrie S miss
Safford H D mrs
Sammons Mary miss
Sammons Jane mrs

T

Taylor M B mrs
Talbot Mattie mrs
Taylor K mrs
Temple Flora miss
Tebbetts Lizzie mrs
Thomas H A mrs
Thompson Lannia mrs
Thomas Nicholas mrs
Travers Cornelia mrs
Turner Mary miss 2
Tennoron E mrs
Thomson Josie miss
Teatle Ann miss
Taylor Matilda mrs
Tarbox Jasper mrs
Taylor Frank L mrs
Thurnall Annie miss
Thomas J mrs 2
Thompson Juliah miss
Thomas Emily mrs
Trumbull Lucy mrs
Tucker L H mrs
Train Eliza miss
Townsend William mrs
Thompson Ellena miss

U

Underwood Fanny E mrs

V

Van Vlack Lucetta mrs
Van Buren J Y mrs
Vincent Lizzie mrs
Van Horn Jennie miss
Vaughn G L

W

Wagner M A mrs
Warwick C miss
Warn Angie M mrs
Warden Hattie miss
Warfield W E mrs
Watson Olive miss
Waldron Ellen mrs
Webb Sarah miss
Wells Angeline miss
Welcon Addie J miss
West Cornelia mrs
Wetherell mrs
Wheeler Josephene F miss
Whelan Catherin mrs
Wheeler Julia mrs
Whitcomb Fanny miss
White Mary A mrs
Wiele Eustin mrs
Wald Sarah miss
Wincall Maria mrs
Wing Mary E mrs
Wing Carrie miss
Williams Amelia mrs
Williams A miss
Williams Kittie miss
Wilson Joseph mrs
Wilson Lizzie Gray miss
Wolf Mary miss
Wood E A mrs
Wright Lydia M mrs
Wolf F W mrs 2
Wiggins Ann miss
Walton Sue miss
Ward Sarah mrs
Ward Margret mrs
Warner Dudley P mrs
Warren W E mrs
Webster O G mrs
Welker Susan miss
Webster Jennie miss
Wells M Louisa mrs
Weaple Andrew mrs
Woodburn E S mrs
Wheeler Bettye miss
Whalen Martin mrs
Walls T miss
Whitney Mary Ann miss
White Mary mrs
Wiley Lucretia miss
Willard S L mrs
Wing Kate miss
Waser Ella V mrs
Winters Annie miss
Williams Fanny mrs
Williams E mrs
Williams Hattie B mrs
Wilson Mara L miss
Wilson Walter mrs
Wood L W mrs
Wood Sarah J mrs
Wood S J mrs
Wright America A mrs
Wells Sarah miss
Woodcock Susan A mrs

X

Xemane Amanda

Y

Yager Althia miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen, Capp & Nisbett
Austin & bro
Alexander A J
Apple Adolph
Armstrong Benj
Austin A C
Allen Alonzo
Abbott A R
Anchew & Tredway
Austicka Chas
Allman Charles
Alstead Charles
Adams Clark M
Allen C D
Ague Daniel
Alford E S
Ament E G
Andrews Edw'd H
Adams E T
Adamthwaite E
Andrews E H
Allen Frank
Avery S A
Avery Samuel dr
Arnold Geo H 2
Allen G W
Armour Thomas
Ahern George
Allen Geo M
Arnold Geo
Alfa Geo
Alley Henry E
Agnew Henry
Anderson Harney
Aldrich J M
Argyle J
Appleton J B
Anthit J C
Arnold James W
Anderson James
Anderson Jno H
Andrews Joseph
Annis John H
Allen William 2
Ayers Wm
Adams Wm Wallace
Atkins Marion

B

Babcock Benj
Baxter dr A J
Babbett B T
Bassett A C S
Babcock O M
Babcock D M
Baker Dolor
Bansom D
Bayless Elisha
Ballard dr E A
Barrow Richd J
Barber Edmund
Barnes Richd B
Baldwin E M
Barret rev S M 2
Berry Geo
Baker Geo
Bauer G W
Barton Geo
Barber K
Barlow J F
Barber Hon J
Balluff rev Ignas
Berry Jas
Baxter J G
Bartley John
Farr Jno H
Baker Joseph
Baker John L
Bartlett Jno M
Backus W H
Barnwell Wm
Bartell M
Brushnehan Edwd
Bryant Edward B
Boyington Enos
Bayleston Saml
Bradley Fernand
Brooks prof S M
Pawles Thos
Bonaramy S P
Bingham Geo F
Bryant Geo S
Bonham George
Brewer T J
Brookshank Geo
Bartle T C
Brawdey Henry
Bryant H P
Bryant H M
Britt James
Boney James
Boyce J B
Bruce James C
Bowman Jabez
Boyd James K
Bowen Ira P
Bray John
Bradley John
Barry Michael
Billings & Jacobs
Bliss & Beebe
Beebe Bros
Bisson Andrew
Benson & co
Bender Albert D
Blaats Almer
Becker A F
Beam Chas
Blanchard Chas W
Blair C P
Bishop Chas S
Bean Charley
Blanchard C W
Bentley Chas W
Benson Cornelius
Billows D H
Bell D B
Bliss Riley J
Bills Ralph
Bennett E F 2
Blackmer Richd
Birchett F A 2
Bellows Geo L
Benhart Geo
Benton Thos
Bethune Geo
Bickford Thos
Bentley Geo
Beabege T
Beardsly G P
Beck Geo H
Bowden William
Bowers William
Brewster W C
Bretner M
Bruso Lewis
Buel Henry E
Burnam A
Brown capt W H
Burroughs A J
Brown & Perrin
Brown Lewis
Brown J
Brown Geo W 2
Brown William
Brown Alex
Brown J W H
Brown Robert S
Brown Thomas
Brown T S
Brown & Pinney
Brown Joseph A
Brown J Benson
Brown & Gardner
Brown Charles W
Brown Edward
Bell Hollis M
Beebe H W
Bliss H H
Blossom H S
Bell H C
Beck Jas B
Bliss Jacob
Benson J K
Berry J H
Beecher J H
Beadle John H
Bellew John
Blanchard Jos
Bissell John F
Betty Wm C
Blackman Wm S
Belden W H
Betts Wm P
Bereskow mr
Beem H Martin
Begley Michael
Brewster Marcus
Bertram M H
Brokaw & Elliott
Boyle B W
Boyden N B 2
Bond Newton
Brewer Byron
Breed C E
Brower Chas H
Brink J D H
Bruster Edward
Brown William E
Brown D C
Brown Richard
Brown J A
Buckley Norman
Burns Patrick
Burt R T
Burke Edmond
Burgess Thomas
Burns Geo
Buckley T
Butler & bro J B
Burke James A
Bassie Isaac
Butler James
Burk Jacob
Bullene jr John 2
Bugbee W H H
Burns Martin
Burns Martin W
Barret Patrick
Bear William
Bergh Charles
Byrne Lake
Bogan John
Boland Laurence

C

Clark C B
Clark rev Mathew
Clark Wm
Clark James S
Clark E R 2
Clark Geo K
Clark D L
Clark B F
Cardwell Wm
Caldwell J K
Carwell Wm
Carter Wm
Carney Wm
Carpenter W S
Callaghan
Cady John H
Carney John
Carrier John
Catlin Jno Joseph
Caro John L
Carson Isaac
Catlin J S
Carpenter J
Campbell H T
Campbell Hiram S
Carleton J M 2
Cardin jr S W
Cameron Sam'l
Campbell F W
Carey Edward
Carey Richard
Cannon Rob't M
Caldwell Robt
Cameron Ronald
Craps Henry
Curtis Henry
Croxon E T
Craven J H 2
Culligan James
Cullen John
Crumb John
Crosgro John
Crevar John
Curtis Wm
Crowley W S
Crichler Thos
Crusly W W
Cressler Wm
Curtis Leroy
Cole Anthony
Cole & Winslakey
Cameron Benj G
Cone Oscar J
Covert A H
Cory Benj
Corry Patrick
Couch Philip
Collins Peter
Connell Patrick
Cannon Rob
Casey Dennis
Campbell Dan'l F
Cameron C P
Closson Philip
Carroll Chas E
Cannavan Peter
Case Chas E
Capron Philip W
Caswell R S
Call Alonzo
Cady A W
Caldwell Alex
Ceady & co
Custer Barry J
Campbell A B
Campbell & Bailey
Campbell & Cooper
Cleveland rev Martin
Cline mr
Churchill W L
Church Wm
Clearer Wm
Clunes John
Chaple John C
Chapman Jno T
Christie Joseph
Clunes John
Chadwick J
Clements J S
Chickering Jacob
Clenians J H
Conerton C
Cole Philip
Corm Ranselar
Comeford Pierce
Connerica C
Conlan Peter
Cunser Peter
Compton David T
Collins Dennis
Catting E F
Colgan Edward
Cartlett Rob
Cone R I
Collins Solomon
Connor lt col F
Connors Simon
Corddin Thos
Collins G S
Cattrell Geo
Connell Timothy
Cobb Geo T
Cook Geo
Coombs Geo W
Cobby J A
Courson J R
Chandler Harvey
Clark T G
Chial Thos
Clarkson Selring
Clemens S A
Chapman F G
Chapman Stev'n S
Chapen S S
Charleston E C
Church E P
Chase Daniel E
Clyde Alfred C
Clark John
Clemens & C
Chase Richard D
Cristian W D
Conger A D
Conway Peter
Cronen, McComb & co
Craig H
Crandell Oscar
Cross Elick
Crabb Norman
Curtis, Noble & co
Curtin Patrick
Crowley Patrick
Curtis Chas
Cuney D H
Cummings Eli
Curtis Silas W
Crooks Sam'l A
Crowin Timothy
Crane Geo W
Cornell James
Cotton J P
Collins J W
Cook James S
Compton John E
Causey John
Connor John
Coley W J
Coats Wm A
Conway L J
Coos L E
Colgan mr
Conway M F
Cole Luther
Cook mr
Conner Maurice
Cohan M
Cook R C 2
Carren Cornelius
Chivell Albert 2
Crothers James
Chase J J
Crotser O H
Crawford John
Cruises C H

D

Davis Benjamin W
[illegible] August
Dixon, Clark & co
Davis Alexander
[illegible] A
Davis C H
Daniels P A
[illegible] Charles
[illegible] Patrick
Davenport Chas H
[illegible] Clarence
[illegible] L
Davis Charles
[illegible] Charles
David Dow & co
Dexter D P
[illegible] & co J F
Dickinson David C
Demerce David
[illegible] D J
[illegible] Edward
[illegible] Ezra O
[illegible] Baptist R
Davis Eugene
Davis G L
[illegible] Geo
[illegible] George
[illegible] Geo H
[illegible] Henry
[illegible] Henry C
[illegible] H F
[illegible] H H
[illegible] Jeremiah
[illegible] Jos
[illegible] Jas
Desfauld J A
Devine James
Dillingham Jamie H
Dalton Jas B
Dawson James
Dennis John
Dilworth John
De Baptist John
Davenport Jno S H
Deans John
Dodd John
Delerzal Jos
Dale Henry
Dillon W B
Dunn William
Dillon W H
Davis & co Wm
Davis Charles
Davis mr
Davis Leaden
Davis L T
Doyl & bro
Dunlap Clark W
Dewitt Patrick
Dupee Charles A
Duleene Peter 2
Dowling P
Dunbar D
Donnavan David
Downs E Allen
Doane E E
Dorr S B
Dustin Frank
Duelly Frank W
Doyle Thomas H
Downer Thomas
Dunn H W
Dudlin H F
Dunn Harry
Dunbar J H
Dobson J F
Durwing James
Duffy J C
Doran John
Dwyer John
Dunbar John
Dunne John
Dorsey John
Dwyre John
Dorsey John
Doyle John
Daley John
Dudly Joseph
Dean William
Dodge Wm
Drew Wm
Donaldson W H
Doxsell William
Dunham & co Wm
Dutton Louis A
Doherty Michael
Duryer Leo P
Dormady Michael
Danlton John E
Davis Willard A
Dorgan Wm
Darby Thomas

E

[illegible] mr
[illegible] J G
[illegible] A G
[illegible] A W
[illegible] Byrd
[illegible] C H
[illegible] D W
[illegible] D F
[illegible] Daniel
Elliott Eli
Evan Evans
Edwards Smith
Eggleston Seth
Ernst Frederick
Emison Frank
Earnal F L
Elser George 2
Eggleston G S
Evans Howard S
Earls Henry
Elliott J F D
English Jacob K
Elliot James
Ebert William
Edgeworth Ruben

F

[illegible] Asa
[illegible] Oliver
[illegible] & Crosby
[illegible] Andrew
[illegible] Alvin
[illegible] Andrew
[illegible] P S
[illegible] Charles
[illegible] Charles
[illegible] Patrick
[illegible] Dixon
[illegible] Edw'd
[illegible] R J
[illegible] S J
[illegible] Thomas
[illegible] Thos
Fillon John
Farrill John A
Fitzgerald Joseph
Fauber Wm T
Fermouth Wm
Fitzgerald John
Fallar Michael
Foster Leopold
French B
Fletcher A W
Flett Adam
Flannigan Patrick
Frazer Charlie J
Fenner Peter
French Charles H
Frazer Daniel
Fiske E J
Fairman Francis
Forest H
Fagg J I
Freed Jacob U
Ferguson J B
Forrest J capt
Ford John
Fletcher John
Flack John
Flyn John
Fogarty John
Fuller Wm
Flynn William
Freeman Levi
Foster Levi
Freeman Lyman N rev
Flinn Maurice
Furlong Michael
Flood Luke
Finn Flex
Frisby Wm H H
Flatt Andrew

[illegible] Frahes E
Fearn Richard H
Folsom E G
Frisk Richard
Fleshman Samuel
Foster Thomas
Frost Thomas K
Fleming Geo Gill

G

[illegible] & Bressard
[illegible] Austin
[illegible] Benj J
[illegible] Victor
[illegible] Patrick
[illegible]
Gibson J M
Gardner John J
Genin John C
Gates William
Galloway William
Gavnor Michael
Gaylord L M S C
Giles mr
Griffin Augustus
Goodwin & Braum
Garduck Han Ara
Griffin Albert
Goudy & Chandler
Gould A W
Guild A E
Goldthwaite Andrew
Gough B C
Greene Austin M
Grehan Patrick
Gorman Patrick
Guthrie capt P M
Guthrie P A
Goodsell C H
Graw D R
Garber Ernest
Goodune S J
Goodwin F
Griffin S B
Georgia S W
Guthrie S A
Gaff F C
Greenfield Geo D
Gragan Terry
Grasser R R
Griffin H V
Green H
Granger Harry
Gaing J B
Greenfield J M
Graves maj J H
Graham William
Grey William
Gessin Wm
Griffiths Wm E
Graffan Wm E
Graham Miles W
Guthrie L T
Grants M A
Gray & co Moses
Gaillord Marian
Green M T
Growder Jas E
Gallaher Thos
Gildner Anthony
Grady John A
Groom Erasmus
Gresson H H
German mr

H

Hathaway Aaron
Hayden H
Hart Newton F
Hayward & Dewolfe
Harvie Clarence A
Hanley Dennis
Hassett Daniel
Hatch Durand
Hinds C S
Hicks P
Hixon C P
Hicks P
Hitchcock G L
Hickey Patrick J
Harmon Edwin
Haynes R F
Hickey Steve 2
Hanlin Thos
Hammond Geo C
Hentin Gustav S
Hamilton J G
Henney Jas
Henschner J B
Henry James
Henry Jesse
Heath J
Hilliker Joseph
Hanmerbery Jno F
Hendrickson Jno T
Heinecker John 2
Hambly Wm
Haley Wm
Hewes Wallace
Heffern Wm
Hervey Wm H
Head Wm H
Heron Walter D
Hall Walter
Hamilton Walter
Healy Michael
Henry Morris
Hurd jr Cyrus
Hoagland Pratt
Holden Chas
Hunte Pallander
Hurd Dacie
Heyenburg D
Hunter David
Hudson D G
Howland Robt S
Holmes & Edwd
Howell E Platt
Hopkins E P 2
Howard Richd 2
Hurlbut Edwin F
Hessenger E B
Hubbard S H
Hyde S H
Howard & C
Hopkins Saml A
Hine Simon
Hunt Francis
Howard Frank
Hoyle Thos
Hollingwood F
Herkin Theo B
Holt G
Howard Ga A 2
Harriman Sam'l
Herrington Geo H
Hanis Godfrey
Harris Geo
Hesbury Thos
Hathaway Geo
Harris Thos W
Haskell J F
Haynie J P
Hatch J
Hettler John N
Hamilton J h M
Harvey Joseph
Hanahan Wm
Heaver Wm
Harris Wm
Hervey Wm H
Hawkins Rev L
Harrington Mich'l
Henderson A
Harrell Aaron
Hall Alfred
Halloran Cornel's
Hiloncapt Thos M
Hickok R H
Higley & N
Huntington Geo
Holmes & co Thos
Holt D
Holland Thos
Holland Thos E
Horton Thos D
Hudson Henry
Howard Harry
Hooker Hosea
House Harvey
Hart Jas
Houghton J
Hughes Jas
Hunt Dennis F
Hogan J
Hopkinson Jas
Holcomb J W
Holden C N
Howard J J
Holsey Jas
Hutchinson Jas
Holmes J D
Houghton Jas 2
Hyatt Jas L
Holland J H
Howard J D
Hulsey Jeremiah
Hubbard Thos M
Hillis Geo
High capt H L
Harpe Orthalunda
Hetland Jas
Hall capt Jas
Hill J H
Hilton John C
Hickey John
Hillman Wm
Hill Wm
Hilliard Leander A
Hillman Zack
Howe & Bro
H & A J
Hyde H W
Hyland Anthony
Hubbard A F
Howell Ogden
Huntington & Alden
Hook & Gorton
Hopkins Alex
Holmes & Son M
Howell C H
Hopper C C
House John
Havan Joseph
Holaday John
Hoey John 2
Houston Joe Y
Hobbs John B
Hooper John W
Hurst John
Hogan John 2
Hynes John A
Howe Wm
Huntley Wetherbee
Houseman Wm
Hutchinson W
Horton Wm
Hurd mr M of C R
Hough Merrick N
Holland Marshall
Hyman M
Honan Michael
Hallock Isaac G
Heal Thomas
Hawkins Asson
Hussey Charles E
Hackett James
Hall D

I

Ives E J
Ingalls G W
Ingraham Albert Irving Mat
Irvine C

J

Jackson Moses
Jostes John
Jeffrey J B
Jewell J Grey
Judd A D
Jennison Henry F 2
Jacobson Edw J
Jewell H
Johnson A G
Jackson Henry
Jackson Henry P
Jackson M
Johnson Wm J
Johnson Geo L
Johnson Saml B
Johnson Edward
Jones J B
Jones H B
Jones Henry
Jones Cladius
Jacobs Christian
Jackin Robert
Johnson Peter
Johnston G S

K

Keller Cornelius A
Keenney P
Kellogg C W
Kennedy H C F
Kingman B F
Knight A R
Kaiser A F
Knowles D M
Kingman Dayton 2
Keeler Daniel
Kipling Daniel
Kingsane Robert
Kent Richard
Kilmer E E
Kingsley E A
Kurtz Samuel W
Karner S H
Kerwen Silvester
Kelley Frank A
Keath G A
Krauskof George
Kyle Tom
Kingsbury H M
King H T
Knapp James
Keepers Isaac
Kimball J C
Kenty James
King J D
Kinzie John
Kasson John
Kabbis John T
Keith John G
Kerger John
Kane John
Kars John
Kirby Josiah
Kent William 2
Kirby William
Kain Warren
Knapp Doe
King James
Kenedy J M

L

Larkin A
Lathrop & Brewer
Lewis A S
Liebe & co
Life Oliver W
Lanory Augustin
Lanier & Brown
Lathrop & Brown
Lester A W
Leary C C
Lamberson C V
Leary P C 2
Langworthy Chas W
Linck Christian
Lane P H
Lee Peter
Landel D
Lanery Dominick
Lee Robt
Lewis Evan
LaClair Fred
Leonard F
Langworth Chas W
Lee Set capt
Leavitt Thomas
Little Thomas
Lellan G L
Lardon Timothy
Ligvins George
Lindner H S
Lang Henry
Louis H F
Lichtenberger Jas D
Langan James
Laws Jacob
Lichtenberger J D
Lausen James
Lancick John
Leonard Joseph
Ladd Joseph
Lacy John
Leahy John H
Lewis William
Lawton W W
Lewis W H
Leonard Walt
Lewis Wm H
Lewis Walter
Lard Wm K
Landly Wm
Lawson Lawrence
Lynch Daniel
Loan King & co
Lawell Asa dr
Lawrie Alex
Landstrain C
Lackwood C W
Lawry Charles G
Landregan Patk
Lyman E C
Lavell Frank
Lumbard Frank
Lynd F A
Loomis Thos S jr
Lyster T G
Long Thomas
Loodall Henry G
Lyman H M dr
Lynch James
Long Jacob
Lundy John
Looker John B
Lynn Joseph
Law Wm
Long W H capt
Lyman Wm
Longton Wm B
Lynch W J
Lynch Martin
Lane Thomas
Laid James
Linehan Timothy
Lowe H B
Loughlin Jeremiah
Lee John M
Liape Oliver
Lowe Henry B
Lewis A W

M

Maclane M A
Manson, Small & co
Mason bros
Magill & Lathrop
Merrill August H
Mathews Barney
Mast A P
Mathis A F
Mahany Patrick
Mason C
Martin Patrick
Mathews D S
Mackin Robt C
Marble Ed S
Martin Edward
Mariton Seuru
Marten Frederick
Means S W
Mecker Forest
Mann Sam'l H
Masterson Saml B
Martin T
Mangan Thos
Mahany Timothy
Martin Geo
Manning Thos
Mate Geo
Makle Geo
Malcomson G T
Maneur G R
Malory H E
Maurice J
Meacher Jas C
Maxwell rev J M
Maloney James
Mathews Jas
Metzler J R
Metzler Jacob
Main J P
Meagher Jas C
Merrell Jas H
Malone John
Melville John
Melrose John B
Maloney John
Mears John B
Madden John
Mellan John
Merwin & co dr
W H
Marvin Wm A
Maguire John
Meeker W H
Marvin Wm A
Martin Nicholas
Manning Michael
Mason Moses
Merrill Lewis 2
[illegible]
Morho & co A
Mee John
Moyt Alfred
Murphy & co
Moon A B
Monroe Patrick
Mordoe maj Ch E
Money P
Mulligan Peter
Mulick Chas A
Monahane lieut D
Morris E J
Moyel Edward
Mott P W
Murphy Rob't P
[illegible]

Mc

McLaughlin & Woolford
McNavin Anthony
McAuley Bernard
McArthur Albert
McIntosh A S
McDonald A
McEntire Patrick
McKwan Peter
McGill & Charles H
McNaughton Duncan
McGinnis E W
McGuire Frank
McFadden Frank
McDonald Francis J
McCormack Frank
McGratton Thos
McPherson G W
McComis Frank
McLean J D
McLane John
McAdams John
McGuire John
McKeighan John
McCarthy John
McClintic Wm D
McNally Wm P
McAloine William
McPherson W G
McCree William
McElroy William
McClellan M J
McDonald Michl
McCarty J
McManly Michael
McGrath Michael
McMerney Mathew
McMaster mr
McCormick mr
McDonnell Michl
McGrath William

N

Nicholls Thomas
Nunes Antone
Nichols B H
Norton Chas P
Nellis P G
Newton P Augustine
Nargrove H T
Newton E W
Newman Ralph
Nunan Edward
Newton & W
Nye Frank A
Nisan Fredk
Nimbager Fr[illegible]
Naish Thomas
Neeson Thomas
Noble Geo W
Newbern Geo
Notter Geo P
Nichols Jerome
Nelson J M
Nery James
Nunn James
Nash John
Neeles Joseph
Nicholson Joe
Noble John L
Nealdengard John F
Noon John
Navaugh John H capt
Noble Wm
Nichols W L
Nabee Wellington
Newton Walter
Nichols W B
Nargrove mr
Niland Martin

O

O'Connor Benj D
Ordway Alfred
Odorvil D
O'Connell Daniel
O'Brien Dan
O'Sullivan Daniel
O'Donnell James
O'Donnell Hugh
O'Keefe R H
O'Tornal James
Osburn L G
Ogden Mahlon
O'Toole Wm
Olmson Martin
Olmsted John H
O'Malley J
O'Haro John
Oyser J P
O'Callahan Thos
Lilly
Oroake George
O'Leary Thos
Orthmann Thos
O'Malley Thos
O'Rady Timothy
O'Keeson G B
Oliver Fergus A
Ostrkirch Franklin C
O'Day Frank
Orne E T

P

Palmer & Newburgh
Palmer A H
Pard McDonald
Parsons & Wells
Perkins & co
Philbrick & co 2
Pelton & Breed
Peck Alfred H
Pease Albion P
Peterson Nelson
Peeters Paul R
Pattie Peter B
Parmelee H D
Prendergan Richard M
Peters R G
Phinney W H
Potter Daniel T
Pruett Redwood
Prins & J
Pike Samuel
Prentiss Francis J
Prestin S N
Pope G S
Pope G S
Pitner Harry
Plummer Harvy
Pinder Henry
Perkins Saml
Pearsons & co S
Pearsons S M
Pardee S
Payne & co S L
Pees Geo
Phelps Geo A
Pheips Geo
Petrie H
Page H J
Pelton H W
Pain capt J L
Pascott John
Perrin John
Palmer capt John
Payne W J or Geo
Perrecel W A
Phillips W H
Pratt J
Pococke J
Powell J F
Pierce John D 2
Pierce Samuel
Peuel A L
Porter mr
Purs Moses
Prendergast M
Power Lawrence
Phelps Wm
Peterson Martin
Peterson Lewis
Pellum Lask L
Phalen Michael
Parkin Levi
Poulton John
Pearsons James
Porter Steel & Grant
Perrin Bros & Harlan
Peland Joseph
Pratt Frank
Porter adjt
Provins Chas A
Possulies Cornis
Pearson Eli
Pierce Lewis
Preston Wm H
Ports W F
Palver Kilian
Powell John G
Pryor John M
Poulding John 2
Purcell John
Porch John
Porter Thos

Q

Quirg Geo H
Quirk James
Quail P M C
Quinlin Patrick

R

Ramsey George
Rigell A
Renton Andrew 2
Reynolds A B
Richards O F
Rickey & Carroll
Rioer A J
Redmond Patk
Reynolds Charles
Reber Abram
Richmond Chas
Ready P H
Ridgaway Chas
Rue C L
Ramsdell David L
Ralston D R
Rearden D M
Reiley Danl
Rice Edward
Recken Root J
Raymond Thos R
Regan S F
Reagan Thomas
Richardson G A
Reichard George
Raycroft Thos 2
Reardon Thomas
Reed G W
Rawson H L
Rider H J
Riley Hugh
Rupp Henry
Rider Hiram J
Renahan James
Ramsdell J G
Ridwell J L prof
Rentrick J
Randall Jacob
Richardson J L
Ranney J S
Ransom J S
Reed Jerry
Reed James B
Reynolds James
Reno John
Richolson Jno
Ridley John
Rockton John
Rafferty John
Riehl W F
Reynolds Wm D
Reid M
Rearson M O 2
Riley Michael
Ritter Moses
Roers John
Rowland Anthony
Richards Oscar
Raunswell Geo
Ryan A J
Roberts Alex
Ruggles Neal
Robinson O
Rosmig Charles
Rowland Peter T
Ryan G E
Ross Chas M
Rounds Christopher O
Ritter Chas L
Russell E B
Rush E A
Russell Emmet B
Reed E H
Rake Frederick
Ray Thomas
Roberts G F
Ruxton V J
Rose J W
Rose J W
Ramage J H capt
Russell John C
Ryan John
Robinson John F
Roberts William
Ryers Wm
Rose William
Ryan D

S

Shute N Y
Scribner Abraham
Scott Andrew
Seaman Andrew J
Saford A S
Shute A J
Scott Andrew
Scott Miles
Scott W H
Scott C J
Scanlin John
Sheldon E B
Scofield E L rev
Sexton D B
Schanls C N
Sarkins P S
Scanlin Patrick
Shaw C V
Stivers Patrick
Sanders Casew
Sheehan Wm
Sawyer N
Sleyfried Mathers
Shuster Mik
Shay M W
Seaton mr
Shakespear Leroy
Sell Wm H
Saunders W R
Sharpe Wm J
Searles W G
Sherwood W H
Scott W F
Shortt Jos
Sarcelly Jno W
Sarles Jno W rev
Sample Jno
Shanely Wm
Shelton Jas P
Shores Josephus Flavous
Sharp J W & co
Shutt Jerome 2
Swimyer Jacob M
Shelton H Cary
Sheldon Thos
Sherman Geo C
Safford F
Sawyer Samuel Miles
Spannon Francis
Shurtlef S m
Sanvers R
Saler Wed
Smith Lyman F
Smith Henry
Smith Mikee
Smith Jacob E
Smith Arthur M
Smith A B
Smith B & co
Smith J B
Smith J F S
Smith Levi S
Smith M C
Smith M
Smith Wm
Summers John
Stickney Jos L
Stevens Lewis
Stevens L C
Swain Charles
Sweeney John
Stone Dwight
Stewart & Cochrane
Sutherland & co
Stone Neri
Steil Aldert
Steen A J
Sweney Patrick
Swift Thos
Stevens R R
Stevenson Ed S 2
Sutherland Robt
Stephenson R M
Starring col H A
Streeter Serene M
Swisher Samuel
Stephens Saml A
Stebbins S J
Streeter Samuel
Stannard George
Squares O R
Stannard T P
Stane Hiram
Stuart J C
Stokes James
Shacks James
Sunden James
Stokes J
Stuart Jas
Sumner J R
Sturges J D
Stuart John
Stuart John R
Sheehe John
Stack John
Steenes Joshua
Stenard Jas
Sutter John
Stevens William
Sylvester Wm C
Swan M S
Swetman Wm
Stewart Wm
Stokes W J
Sterman Mathias
Simmons Edwd
[illegible]
Salman [illegible]
Spalding [illegible]
Sneedaker [illegible]
Silva Ch[illegible]
Sheahan [illegible]
Sheddy [illegible]
Shedden [illegible]
Sinot E [illegible]
Simons [illegible]
Smyth Sa[illegible]
Smale Sa[illegible]
Sloman G[illegible]
Smith H[illegible]
Sherry J[illegible]
Sinclair J[illegible]
Smith Jo[illegible]
Spaight J[illegible]
Shutch Je[illegible]
Steele W[illegible]
Stanton M[illegible]
Sweeter [illegible]
St Clair [illegible]
Sloan L W
Sullivan [illegible]
Stone M E
Symonds J

T

Thompson Lewis C
Taplin A C
Thompson & Heckbard
Turner M M
Tyler Richard
Thomas E A
Tucker Rob P
Turner S M
Tower Saml N
Twiss F
Toplin Geo
Town Henry C
Thomas Geo
Todd Henry
Tucker James T
Talcott A
Taylor capt
Turnley P T
Taylor J A
Tolley Michael
Taylor Lyman P
Tear John
Tetard capt J
Taylor I
Tradway Blake
Talcott Daniel
Talbot F E
Tigne James
Toohey James
Thete John
Tomblin Jean
Traled John
Thorn John
Trowbridge dr Jno
Thorne R S
Teller Tho
Tollett Wm
Thompson W B
Turnbull Wm
Thomas W
Twick Wm
Townsend William
Tobin Wm
Todd mr
Toben W
Thomas mr
Thackeray [illegible]
Trocell Mar[illegible]
Throne L E
Terroon C H
Tarbett & Ammone
Ternald C F
Tebbetts C
Terence, M[illegible] ninge & co
Truk D B
Town Henry

U

Ulley Thomas
Updike H E
Ulbright Henry
Ubellar Chas G
Ure J C
Ulln James

V

Vernon George H
Vickery S
Vetter H G
Van Dresar Milford
Vase Edward
Van Delsen Edw
Vinton Oliver
Van Dusen & Brady
Van Horn J S
Van Vechten G F
Van Dyke James
Veneer James
Vaughn James
Vye James
Vanatter Walter
Vinson W T
Van O'Linder W
Vilas Wm A
Valentine Wm
Van Schaack [illegible]

W

Walsh Thomas
Wecker Geo
Walsh John
Ward James
Welsh James
Welch Charles
Welch Thomas
Welch Elias J 2
Walsh Luke
Welch C L
Walsh Richard M
Welan Peter
Welch Patrick
Ward N H
Walker Albert H
Wells & Perry
Washburn E W
Walkup James H
Waterman Jas W
Ward John
West Jos W
Weller John B
Westcott John Ward
Wall Joseph
Wallan John
Wallace Joseph
Welden Wm H
Ward W C
Waterman & co W H
Ward Lewis
Ward L F
Walsh Thomas
Walker Lucus F
Webster dr
Wiley Isaac
Williams Edward
Warden A N 2
Wyman O B
Wyrem R
Wood B P
Woodruff Steward W A P
Wright Eddy
Wright E C
Wood Sam'l S dr
Wright T A
Woocard T L
Works G S capt
Wellmot Byron
Weber A
Weatherby Elias
Wellsrey A B
Walkner A W
Wakeman E T
Waters Nathaniel
Webster A H
Webber C M
Wetmore Collins
Walt Daniel
Walton E
Wallis F P
Watkins E L
Walker Edwin
Warner S L
Warner S T
Worz Henry
Wood J Wanford
Wardrum & bros
Ward John H
Wood Jas
Wysarex Joseph
Wills J John
Wythe Walter S
Wray William
Wolfe Wm D
Wright M H
Wood Marion
Wyman Moses
Whitman William
Williams George G
Williams Wm
Williams John
Williamson C L
Williams Charles
Williams J F capt
Williams Joseph
Williams John
Wheeler A B
Willard Alvin
Wilcox & Campbell
Windrate Alfred
Wilson & co
White Andrew
White brothers
Wiley Charles T
Warren Silas
Westerhouse Frederick
West Geo E
Walker Geo E
Ward Thomas
Walsh Henry
Walker Uriel
Washburn & Lamas & co
Washburn Ira F
Walker Jos M
Wagner Jacob
Welsh James
Webster James
Walker Hon J B
Watkins James
Warner Judd
White Charles C
Willard Preston G 2
Wiley Peter
Wiley Charles F
Wiley Charles G
White David
Wilkinson Edwd
Winslow R G
Wheeler Ephraim
Winchell Geo
White S S
Wardell Sebastian
Wheeler S P
Whitaker Fred H
Wind Geo
Wheeler Geo
Willis Thomas
Wightman Geo W
Wightman Geo
Wilkins J N
Willard H
Winterinham Jas
White J P
Whitney John N
Wiley John F
Whipple Wm Jay
Winer Wm D M d
Wilmarsh Wm
Wilson L capt
Winter Maana
Wisham Levi
Winslow L C 2

Y

Yoeberry S C 2
Yeomans Rich'd S
Young William C
Young Charles
Young A S
Young J L
Young W

Z

Zimmerman John

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Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

GOV. STONE.

False Charges Refuted.

The friends of Governor Stone of Iowa feel indignant at statements published in the New York *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Gazette* respecting the part taken by the Governor in the Baltimore Convention to which he was a delegate. He is charged "with speaking when he had been decided out of order by the President, of being hissed, of rendering himself ridiculous, of persistent yelling in defiance of calls to order, of making himself a nuisance, and many other things, all of which were false and scandalous."

On this subject the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "The imputation is, that Governor Stone, sought to disturb the harmony of the Convention. The facts are that Gen. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the nomination of Lincoln and *Hamlin* by acclamation. This was of course unacceptable to the friends of the other candidates, especially for the Vice-Presidency. Many Western men were enthusiastic for Andy Johnson. To defeat Cameron's proposition, as was natural therefore, a determined resistance was made to it by the Western representatives in the Convention, and in the end, the contest, so far as there was any contest about it, resolved itself pretty much into a matter of rivalry between the East and the West. In this contention Governor Stone might be said to have led the Western interests. In what he did he received the encouragement of Western representatives generally, and therefore, the strictures of Eastern critics was not only unjust toward him, but an attack upon the Western delegation."

The Desmoines *Register* makes this statement of the case, which, we presume, is the unvarnished truth:

Governor Stone was appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and did not participate in any of the proceedings of the Convention until the time arrived for nominating a candidate for President. By a preconcerted arrangement with a lot of Pennsylvania and New England delegates, Gen. Simon Cameron had been selected to offer a resolution nominating Lincoln and Hamlin together by acclamation, hoping to carry the latter through under the impulse of enthusiasm created by the name of the former. Accordingly, after Mr. Delano, of Ohio, had submitted a motion to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President, General Cameron thrust forward his *written* motion as a substitute, to re-nominate both incumbents of the Presidential and Vice Presidential offices. This substitute was received with cries of "No!" "No!" from all parts of the house. For a few moments no one seemed to know what should be done with Cameron's motion. Great confusion ensued, in the midst of which Gov. Stone obtained the floor and moved to lay the substitute on the table. This was loudly seconded from all parts of the Convention, and carried by a large majority. Still retaining the floor, and in order to show his motion had been made with no unfriendly intention toward President Lincoln, Gov. Stone moved to nominate President Lincoln by acclamation. This, of course, was just what Cameron and his friends *did not want*. They feared that if Lincoln's name should be put through separately, Hamlin's could not be. Hence Thad. Stevens of Pennsylvania called for the ayes and nays on every motion intended to damage the Cameron game, and the opposition as tenaciously insisted on a division of the question. In order to secure the latter end, the delegations from the West loudly called upon Gov. Stone, who still held the floor, not to yield, but to insist upon his motion. As quietly as possible he complied with their wishes, and after he had accepted of the suggestion of Mr Raymond, of New York, that the vote be taken by call of the States, the motion of Gov. S. was adopted, and the balloting proceeded. This was the sum total of his offense, and for it he has been subjected to the abuse of letter writers who intentionally misrepresented him. It might have been a bold responsibility for a delegate from a Western border State to assume to meet the Ex-Secretary of War from Pennsylvania and defeat the plan which the latter had so cunningly concocted, to cut off the possible nomination of a War Democrat for Vice President; but the responsibility was assumed, the Convention stood by Gov. Stone in this action, and the direct result of his efforts was the nomination of Andy Johnson for the second place upon the ticket. Far from being hissed by the delegates, Gov. Stone's motions were cheered, and he was throughout enthusiastically sustained.

The Western delegates were thrust into the extreme back part of the room, and labored under great disadvantages. Governor Stone is blessed with a pair of good lungs, and in the confusion, he made good use of them, and was greatly instrumental in breaking up the cunning game of the Pennsylvanian and his eastern friends. The correspondents state what are simply *lies* when they state that he was hissed or treated by the Convention in any other than a respectful manner. After the Convention had adjourned, scores of delegates took him by the hand, and thanked him for what they denominated his "pluck" in adhering to his motions, and facing down the clamor raised by Cameron and his toadies.

At the Republican State Convention at Desmoines last week, Mr. Tracy, of Burlington, offered the following, which was adopted with cheers:

Resolved, That the people of this State cordially approve the course of the Iowa delegation, and each and every one of them, in the Baltimore Convention, and recognize that by their efforts and fidelity the martyr-patriot, Johnson, was associated with the tried and faithful Lincoln—a ticket which commands the approval of the entire country, and will doubtless receive the vote of every State in the Union.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The Heroic Remedy.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, July 16.]

Forbearance has its limits. Gold is at a premium of *two hundred and eighty four!*

Forbearance is the germ of retribution; and it is perhaps to be regretted that those who corruptly trade against its temper, have not the means to gauge the rising heat, and know just when endurance will cease to be a virtue. Gold, with its starvation track, may soon be at a premium of *four* hundred and eighty-four! Its fluctuation is with a handful of public enemies in Wall street—members, some of them, of the Copperhead Convention; and agents, others of them, of European banking Jews—who are the patrons of the insurgent cause, and of the Confederate loan. These worthy operators, who had long begrudged the Federal finances their superior credit, have united to "corner" the whole market stock of the precious metal, that they may dole it out, so as once to gorge their greed and depress the public credit.

The recent rise in gold, therefore, is not the result of "the natural laws of trade" we hear so much about; nor does it represent the public estimation of the currency. It is simply the result of a conspiracy, by which a knot of heartless Jews in the rebel interest have hived the sixty or seventy millions of coin, that they may excite the people to starvation prices, and stab the credit of the Government. To cover their designs, they have defamed the Treasury, and charged upon the Minister what was the result of their own criminal device. Congress, alarmed at the unlooked for rise in gold, ignorantly attributed the inflation to the fierce upward betting in the Stock Exchange. They did not reflect that this stimulation was exactly balanced by the equal effort of those who accepted the converse of the proposition, and labored with like interest to beat gold down; nor see that these surface flies had nothing to do with the impulsion of the wheel.

Their legislation, therefore, was a lugubrious failure, and the forestallers at the hub were enabled, through their orators and journals, to make another outcry against the incapacity of Government, and to accuse the Act against gambling in time-sales as "an interference with the natural laws of trade." Doubtless, the sudden stoppage of "quotations" favored the schemes of those who had hived the treasure; but gold would have risen all the same without the Treasury bill; and it was a sheer piece of luck to the conspirators that they had acquired its control, and were prepared to "put it up" just as the bill against time-sales happened to be passed. He who has engaged to deliver an article on a given day must, if he have none, buy of those who have it; and if those who have it hold all, the buyer, instead of a purchaser, becomes a victim.

Such is the case with gold to-day. It has been artfully withdrawn from "the natural laws of trade;" and unless some remedy be devised to check the designs of the nefarious conspirators who manage it, it may be "put up" to 400; and while the Government is sunk in debt through enormous purchases, the poor man's pound of meat will cost him 80 cents, his ten-cent loaf will shrink to one third its former size, and tea and coffee will be known to him only through tradition.

These being the facts, the question presents itself how long the public will endure this juggling with its miseries, and how long the Government will suffer such a conspiracy against its interest. It is manifest that the cancer cannot be resisted by ordinary legislation. Palliatives and surface remedies have been tried without effect, so we must resort to the scalpel and extirpate the cause. We do not mean by this that we should hang the forestallers (which the exasperated people will be apt to do themselves should gold be "put" much higher,) but to annihilate gold itself, so far as it is a medium of traffic, and to allow the currency to healthily assume its place. The only real use we have for gold, at present, is for importations and for duties; let us, then, reform our foreign policy, and pass a Non-Intercourse Act against all foreign powers who are not ready to allow us to revive our commerce by the withdrawal from the rebels of belligerent rights. If those powers refuse, and we are to continue to relinquish our commerce through such injustice, let us at least make an offset to the outrage, and save ourselves the vital drain which the one-sided magnetism is virtually inflicting. As the case stands now, we present the strange spectacle of a strong man opening his veins to see how long he can live without blood. Nearly all of our gold goes abroad for useless luxury, and the remainder is required at home to meet the duties on articles which we had better either produce for ourselves or do without. It is through the demand thus created that gold is forced up and prices trebled on every necessary of life it is supposed to represent.

When this latter evil shall have exceeded the limits of forbearance, the time will have come for the remedy to be applied. If, therefore, we are not to be allowed to resume our commerce, which would of itself invigorate our finances and restore our credit, we should at once close our ports, double our taxes, and make our currency the sole medium of purchase. Prices would then become uniform, and gold being of no active use, would remain quietly in bank without a market price. The gold required to meet the interest on the public debt might then be easily obtained. The supply from California, in case of an act of non-exportation, would be largely in excess, or it could be procured by loan from Russia, or other friendly powers. This is the only sensible way to deal with gold. Give it a preference, in any shape, over the Government currency, and you at once exaggerate its value; and all the laws, and all the Chases and Fessendens in the Universe cannot prevent that inequality from disturbing prices. So long as it has a special use among us, it will be preferred to the currency, because of that use. Its rate will consequently be advanced, and a similar advance will be levied upon all actual values, and all the necessaries of the people. The true remedy, therefore, is, the resumption of our commerce on the ocean, and the subsequent payment of duties with the currency alone; or, failing that, an immediate non-intercourse act, if the homeless rebel corsairs should be sustained against us. Of the two alternatives, we are free to say we much prefer the latter. It is the most thorough and manly; and it is also the most rapid way to recover our prosperity and self-respect.

It will be objected that France and England might, in retaliation for non-intercourse, recognize the Confederacy and raise the blockade. It is not unlikely that they would; but does any one believe in the face of the experiences of the war, that the rebels would be benefited by such a course? Their ports have already been sufficiently open to enable them to obtain all the material of war they want; and they have put more cruisers on the sea than we have had commerce to feed their rapacity. The only effects, therefore, which would follow the raising of the blockade, would be to debauch the rebels with an enervating luxury, and deprive them of that vigorous simplicity which has made every man a soldier. We have had *our* ports open; and lo! the vital drain, the false prosperity and softened virtue of the North! Does any one dispute we would not have hewn our way further toward the heart of the rebellion if our ports had been closed, and we were sternly depending on ourselves?

As to any war which might result from a declaration of Non-Intercourse, we can afford to treat the prospect with contempt. There are always two sides to a war, and the first question of each party is—What do we risk? Our answer is, that whenever we make up our minds to relinquish commerce, France and England are practically at our mercy. Well, our commerce is already gone, and it cannot be restored until France and England, and all the other European Powers, which unadvisedly follow in their wake, refuse to give shelter to the portless pirates who have either burned or affrighted it from the ocean. If less than half a dozen confederate corsairs have done this to our enormous trade, let us ask ourselves what would be the fate of French and English commerce before the ceaseless ravages of our innumerable privateers? It is well to remember, also, that while commerce is a vital interest with Western Europe, it is to us a matter of secondary moment. With England especially, it is the very breath of life, and no British Administration could remain in power three months, which caused its loss, through a war with a great maritime power like the United States. The British Ministry have always evinced a consciousness of this; and at the very time they were granting belligerent shelter to their slave allies, and threatening war for the seizure of the Trent, they were shaking with a secret dread that the United States would make war on them. Had our Government, on these occasions, threatened non-intercourse as an alternative for piracy, and quoted British practice in reply to British bluster, the country would have been out of its troubles long and long ago.

Again, as to foreign war, let us imagine France and England in accord, and endeavoring to attack us with an army of three hundred thousand men. To land that number of effective troops would require the embarkation from Europe, in the way of sailors, teamsters, navvies sappers and miners, of some six hundred thousand men. The extent of their line of communication with Europe—which would be their base of supplies—would be at least three thousand miles, and be liable always to the assaults and interruptions of our fleets. But admit such an army to be landed, what would become of it before the hosts which a thoroughly inspired people would array against it? Opposed by the new science of earthworks in defense, we have not yet made our march to Richmond. How many miles, then, could this invading force hope to penetrate this land against the resistance of a united North?

As to the danger of our sea-coast cities *that* makes the lightest call of all, on our concern. Our floating batteries and harbor rams would have an immense advantage over any iron-clads built light enough to cross the ocean; and we have but to remind ourselves also, that against the new methods of harbor and maritime defense, we have not yet succeeded in burning or capturing the third-rate sea-coast cities of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile. Small fear, therefore, for Boston, Portland or New York, or even for the feeblest harbor on our coast.

We have not been in favor of the foreign policy of the Administration; but we will be glad to support Mr. Lincoln, if he will promptly demand from foreign powers the recall of belligerent rights from our revolted citizens, or if he will declare the alternative of non-intercourse in case it be refused. If Mr. Lincoln will not thus vindicate the nation, and exhibit a dignified resentment, we are for any Union candidate who will. The nation is in fighting trim; and should war result, as we are sure it will not, from our just demand, we could call our frigates home, and through an alliance offensive and defensive with the Dominican and Mexican Republics, expel monarchy from this continent, and sweep the British and Spanish West Indies into our fold, where they belong.

S. B. Howes' Circus.

S. B. HOWES'

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

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300 Men and Horses,

12 SHETLAND PONIES,

20 Lady Equestrians.

A Grand Free Exhibition and Street Parade at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Crockett's Trained Animals. A living LION IN THE STREET makes a leap to the top of the Tableau Car and crouches at the feet of the Godess of Liberty.

TWO performances daily, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Admission [illegible] cents.
Children under twelve [illegible] cents.

The company intend visiting the following places according to the dates given below:

JULY—Monday, 11th, [illegible]; Tuesday, 12th, Beaver Dam; Wednesday, 13th, Columbus; Thursday, 14th, Portage City; Friday, 15th, Lodi; Saturday 16th, Madison; Monday, 18th, Whitewater; Tuesday, 19th, Janesville; Wednesday, 20th, Beloit; Thursday, 21st, Belvidere; Friday, 22d, Rockford; Saturday, 23d, Freeport; Monday, 25th, Monroe; Tuesday, 26th, Darlington; Wednesday, 27th, Mineral Point; Thursday, 28th, Platteville; Friday, 29th, Dubuque; Saturday, 30th, Galena.

AUGUST—Monday, 1st, Mount Carroll; Tuesday, 2d, Polo; Wednesday, 3d, Dixon; Thursday, 4th, Amboy; Friday, 5th, Mendota; Saturday, 6th, Sandwich; Monday, 8th, Aurora; Tuesday, 9th, Joliet; Wednesday, 10th, Morris; Thursday, 11th, Ottawa; Friday, 12th, La Salle; Saturday, 13th, Princeton; Monday, 15th, Kewanee; Tuesday, 16th, Geneseo; Wednesday, 17th, Rock Island; Thursday, 18th, Davenport; Friday, 19th, Muscatine; Saturday, 20th, Wapello; Monday, 22d, Burlington; Tuesday, 23d, Monmouth; Wednesday, 24th, Galesburg; Thursday, 25th, Farmington; Friday, 26th, Peoria; Saturday, 27th, Pekin; Monday, 29th, Bloomington; Tuesday, 30th, Atlanta; Wednesday, 31st, Lincoln.

SEPTEMBER—Thursday, 1st, Clinton; Friday, 2d, Decatur; Saturday, 3d, Springfield.

jy7-k[illegible] m&w 3dp

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Valley Gold Company. A dividend of one per cent upon the capital stock of this company has been declared by the Trustees out of the net earnings for the month of June, 1864, payable on the 15th July, at the office of Messrs. E. [illegible] Jones & Company, No. 20 Exchange Place, New York.

A. L. [illegible], Secretary.

New York, July 6, 1864. jy13-n[illegible]

Medicinal.

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SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine which has ever been discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the disease from the system.

This destructive disease, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be consigned to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence, while life lasted, is as readily cured by THIS—THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY—as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease.

SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES, the symptoms of each stage, and the prices of the medicine per PACKAGE is given, so that persons in the country can order the medicine, (and remit the money,) which is recommended to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGE of Syphilis, is when the Chancres or ulcers first appear. No time should be lost in procuring a package of DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills one bottle Wash, Caustic, Brush, Soap, Sponge and Lint.

Price per package, $5.00.

THE SECONDARY STAGE is when the disease has become CONSTITUTIONAL, and may be known by the following symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth and throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membranes, cancerous sores on the arms and legs, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, etc. The Syphilitic Cure, Pills and Wash are used in the secondary stage.

Price per package, $7.50.

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by the following symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the joints, contractions, hard pains in the bones and joints, caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, ulceration of parts, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills are used in this stage.

Price per package, $6.

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills, $1 per box; Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Persons who have reason to suspect, from ANY CAUSE, either HEREDITARY or the result of CONTAGION, or from IMPERFECT TREATMENT, the existence of any SYPHILITIC VIRUS or POISON still remaining in the system, should use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE at once, and it will effectually eradicate every particle of the VIRUS and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH and PURITY.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted to the child by either parent in whose system the disease may exist. No person, who has reason to suspect the existence of any Syphilitic Virus or Poison in their system, should fail to use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE until every particle of the virus is eradicated from the constitution before they enter into the marriage state, and thereby secure the certainty of a PURE and healthy offspring.

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment, accompanies each package of the medicine.

The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., sole proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

Price $1.50 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP. MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S

MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, giving the dry withering bulbs new life and vigor. It softens, preserves, beautifies and strengthens the hair, prevents it from falling off, removes the dandruff, prevents it from becoming prematurely gray, and at once renders the hair soft, glossy, lively and beautiful. It should be on the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

jy8-m[illegible] m&w

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

Between Chicago and	Miles.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Summit	11	$22.50	$45.00	$72.00
Joys	17.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont	25.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockport	32.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet	37.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	110.00

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Tickets procured only at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Chicago.

Commutation Tickets are issued, either for One Year, for Six Months, or for Three Months, at the option of the applicant, commencing on the FIRST DAY of ANY MONTH, and no deduction will be made for parts of months expired.

Tickets are not transferable under any circumstances, and are to be used only by the person named on the ticket; and no return of any part of the sum received therefor will be made in consequence of the inability of the person to use it.

Commuters are required to take out their tickets for the places where they reside, and they will show them to the Conductors whenever required, in the same manner as other passengers.

Tickets are good for all Passenger Trains stopping at the Stations for which they are issued, with the exception of any trains run by special arrangement. They give no exemption to the general rules and regulations of the Company, and confer no privilege of transporting any kind of Goods, Express matter, etc., other than ordinary personal baggage.

Tickets are not good even for one day after date of expiration, and Conductors are strictly ordered to examine all such Tickets on the SECOND DAY of each month, take up those that have expired, and charge the regular fare until a new Ticket is shown.

The Company reserve the right to put on or take off Trains, to alter the time of their arrival and departure at all stations, whenever they may think such changes necessary, without returning any portion of the Commutation money.

Commuters will be required to subscribe to these Rules and Regulations when purchasing Tickets, and sign a contract to relieve the company from all liability for damages that may be incurred by accident, either to themselves or baggage that they may be carrying with them.

Each purchaser of a Commutation Ticket will be furnished with a copy of these Rules and Regulations.

ROBERT HALE, Gen'l Supt.

Chicago, June 28th, 1864. jy1-[illegible]

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at	[illegible] A. M.	and	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive Leavittsburgh	11:20 A. M.	"	[illegible] P. M.
" Meadville at	1:50 P. M.	"	[illegible] A. M.
" Corry at	3:25 P. M.	"	[illegible] A. M.
" Salamanca at	5:15 P. M.	"	[illegible] A. M.
" New York at	10:00 A. M.	"	[illegible] P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave New York at	7:00 A. M.	"	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive Cleveland at	5:00 A. M.	"	[illegible] P. M.

Sundays excepted. Saturdays excepted.

E. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't, Meadville, Pa.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio. jy15-[illegible]

Business Cards.

J. G. STANLEY,

MANUFACTURER OF

HOISTING AND FANCY BASKETS,

Children's Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 28 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. All orders promptly attended to. Repairs neatly executed. je25-k[illegible]

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this Institution will open for Boarding and Day Scholars on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next. The number of boarders being limited, it is important that application for rooms be made early. For Circulars and any information address the undersigned. S. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, July 15th, 1864. jy17-[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & [Co.,]
[illegible] Chicago.

Bailey's Circus.

G. F. BAILEY & CO'S

METROPOLITAN AND

QUADRUPLE COMBINATION!

Enlarged, Improved, and Re-Organized,

Being at present the Largest Traveling Establishment in the country; consisting of—

I.

George F. Bailey & Co's Grand Circus,

And world-renowned Equestrian Troupe, comprising the STAR RIDERS of both hemispheres.

II.

Herr Driesbach's Extensive Menagerie!

Comprising a magnificent collection of rare BEASTS and REPTILES, among which will be found Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Cougars, Lynx, Pumas, Lamas, Panthers, &c., Birds of gorgeous plumage and a Colony of Monkeys.

III.

Sands, Nathans & Co's Performing Elephants!

Whose wonderful feats surpass anything ever before witnessed, and whose extreme docility and intelligence have attracted the attention of the most noted SAVANTS and students of Natural History.

IV.

The Gigantic Hippopotamus!

Or "BEHEMOTH" of Holy Writ, of whom it is declared (Job 40—41) "Upon earth there is not his like." This rare specimen of the brute creation, the last vestige of PRE-ADAMITE EXISTENCE, was captured by his present keeper, ALI, the Egyptian, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, 200 miles above Cairo, on the White Nile, in Africa, and was imported into this country at an expense of more than $40,000, by G. C. QUICK, Esq., with whom such arrangements have been made as to enable the Management to present him to the public in conjunction with the other unique attractions, which make up this Cataclysm of Wonders comprising this gigantic combination.

THE CIRCUS TROUPE is the largest and most complete ever combined in one establishment, being composed of the most popular, skillful and accomplished performers in the profession, having been selected from the first establishments in Europe and America. Among the principal artists are the following: Mademoiselle JOSEPHINE, JAMES DEMOTT, SAM BURT, SHAPPEE AND WHITNEY, YOUNG FARABTA, CHAS. RIVERS, GEO. SLOMAN, JAS. WARD, JOHNNY BOOKER, SPINDLE ROBINSON, C. JONES, J. CLAREMONT, G. BENTON, together with an efficient troupe of Vaulters, Acrobats and Tumblers.

The Stud of Horses is composed of the finest English, American and Arabian thorough breds. The whole of this magnificent attraction will exhibit in

CHICAGO,

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!

Monday & Tuesday,

July 18th and 19th,

On corner State and Twelfth streets,

AND ON

Wednesday, July 20th, on Clark-st., North Side, corner of Elm.

Giving two performances daily, at 2 and 7 P. M., under one immense Pavilion for one price of admission.

ADMISSION 50 cents; Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents.

The GRAND PROCESSION will enter the town at 11 o'clock, A. M., preceded by the GIGANTIC HIPPOPOTAMUS drawn by a TEAM of ELEPHANTS, (four in number,) followed by SEELY'S NEW YORK OPERA BAND, the Grand MENAGERIE, and the extensive CIRCUS and Troupe of Artists, together with the Gorgeous Paraphernalia of the Metropolitan Combination. R. ELLINGHAM, Director of Arena.

C. H. FARNSWORTH, Agent.

Will exhibit in the following towns:

MARENGO	Tuesday	July	12th
ELGIN	Wednesday	"	13th
ST. CHARLES	Thursday	"	14th
AURORA	Friday	"	15th
NAPERVILLE	Saturday	"	16th
BLUE ISLAND	Thursday	"	21st
JOLIET	Friday	"	22nd
WILMINGTON	Saturday	"	23rd
KANKAKEE CITY	Monday	"	25th
MIDDLEPORT	Tuesday	"	26th
PAXTON	Wednesday	"	27th
URBANA	Thursday	"	28th
DANVILLE	Friday	"	29th
COVINGTON, Ind.	Saturday	"	30th
WILLIAMSPORT, Ind.	Monday	Aug.	1st
LAFAYETTE, Ind.	Tuesday	"	2nd

jy8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20-m665-7t

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGINE HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, July 9th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Tuesday, July 19th, at 11 A. M., for building a frame engine house on Maxwell street, near Canal street, according to specifications here on file.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory evidence to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible.

Bids must be sealed, and directed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposal for Engine House."

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

jy15-n48-3t

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd of July, 1864, for furnishing Fresh Beef to the troops and prisoners at the following places:

Rock Island, Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois,
Quincy, Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois,

And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places.

The contract will commence August 1st, 1864, and end December 31st, 1864, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct.

The Beef must be of the first quality, and be delivered in equal portions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded) in such quantities as may be required for the use of the Troops, and on such days as the Commissary may direct.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

"We the undersigned, hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $20,000."

(Names of guarantors.)

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in form as follows:

"I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."

All bidders must give their names in full, also state their place of residence and business. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them.

Proposals must be IN DUPLICATE, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

J. McL. TAYLOR,
Major and C. S.

jy9-n[illegible]-14t

PROPOSALS.—Proposals for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until the 21st day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues, of all Government Cattle, slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more, from the commencement of the contract.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor and removed from the various places at which the Cattle are killed at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of Cattle used monthly vary from 1,500 to 3,000, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro' Convalescent Camp, Washington and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues, coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care, was made to obtain said articles.

Payment will be required every ten days, in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount, per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by the following guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS.

I, ———, of the State of ———, county of ———, offer, per head, for all Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues, of all Government Beef Cattle, killed within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, ——— dollars, and ——— cents, (the amount to be in words and figures,) subject to all the conditions of the advertisement herewith appended.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ——— and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— shall be accepted, that he will, within five days after the acceptance of said bid, sign a contract for the prompt and faithful execution of the same, and that we will become his surety on a bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the performance of his contract in conformity with the terms of his proposal, and that in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, under the terms of the advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer made by said ——— in the foregoing proposal, and the next lowest responsible formal bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals { this ——— day of ———, 18

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney or United States Judge. The certificate must be in the following form:

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security. ———

To which each guarantor must make and append the following

OATH.

"State of ———, County of ———, before me, ———, a ——— in and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared ———, one of the sureties on the guaranty of ———, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth, over and above all just debts and liabilities, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

"Subscribed and sworn before me, this ——— day of ———, 186—, at ———."

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the above form and are accompanied by the foregoing guarantee, certificate, and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with the foregoing requirements, as well in fact as in form, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., one week after the signing of the contract.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c.," and be directed to the undersigned.

G. BELL,
Lieut. Col. & C. S.

jy11-n[illegible] F&M

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

20 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Imported Pure Stock, Brands, Dye Stuffs, Goods, &c.

[illegible]

J. H. REED, 118 Pearl street, N. Y.
A. WHEATON, Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

J. W. POTTLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

220½ South Water St., Chicago.

je1-[illegible]

HARMON & DURKEE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Commercial Brokers, 21 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES L. HARMON. [illegible] DURKEE.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Erastus Lyman, President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, is among the arrivals at the Sherman House.

ARRIVAL.—The 95th New York infantry, re-enlisted veterans, under command of Lieut. Col. J. Tarbell, arrived in the city last evening, on the way home on furlough. They number 150 men, and come direct from Port Jackson, Miss.

CAPSIZED.—A sail boat capsized upon the basin yesterday and a party of ladies and gentlemen had their hilarity suddenly dampened by an immersion in the cool waters of the lake. Fortunately they were rescued with no other damage than a severe fright and a general disgust of pleasure sailing.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ASSAULT.—On Saturday evening Major Higgins was conversing with a friend on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, when some fellow unknown, came along, and without any provocation struck him on the side of the head. The assailant was arrested by a constable passing at the time.

CORRECTION.—The paragraph in the TRIBUNE of of Saturday headed a "Dishonest Borrower," we are satisfied is unjust to Mr. Dwyer. The complainant in the case is laboring under an aberration of mind, and it was in his fancy only that the wrong existed. Mr. Dwyer purchased the property and has a bill of sale for it in his possession.

DROWNED.—A German boy about twelve years of age, fell into the north branch of the river near Chicago avenue bridge, on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, and was drowned. The body was shortly recovered, but not until life was extinct. Our reporter was unable to learn the name of the boy.

THE RIVER.—The following pertinent suggestion comes to us from a Milwaukee subscriber:

"If thee wouldst get rid of thy stinking water, why dost thou not let it into a hole? Bore thy river and let its putrid liquid out through its bottom as nature would, and some under current will carry the pestilential fluid to subterranean caverns."

MARRIED.—At Memphis, Tenn., on the 20th ult., by Rev. C. W. Collier, Lieutenant L. W. Lincoln, 9th Illinois cavalry, formerly of Chicago, to Miss Anna Wersham, of Memphis. This is the same officer who was reported killed by a guerilla last summer, but it turned out that in the fight he killed the reb. instead of the reb. killing him.

FIRE.—Between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning the one story frame grocery store at the corner of Polk and Foster streets, with the stock, was seriously damaged by fire. The building was owned by Mr. Heller and the stock by Mr. Burns, both of whom sustain a loss of about $500. The property was fully insured.

BOARDING HOUSE QUARREL.—The boarding house and saloon of J. Moynahan, on the corner State and Madison streets, was yesterday the scene of a disgraceful quarrel among the boarders. Plates, dishes and other table ware was freely thrown around, and one man sustained an ugly gash in the face. Two of the quarrelers were arrested.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—We have just seen a complete lumber measure, a little instrument which not only measures lumber of different lengths, but registers the measurement on a dial from one to one thousand feet, avoiding the risk of errors in addition, and saving the trouble. A. M. Olds is the inventor. Parties desiring further information may address him P. O. box 202, Chicago.

CIGARS.—The lover of a pure Havana cigar, or genuine "fine-cut," will be gratified to learn that Corbin & Co., so well known to the public as first-class caterers in this line, has again commenced business in this city at 21 Randolph street, where they will be pleased to meet their old friends and acquaintances, and administer to them the best of "the weed" in whatever shape is most desirable. The stock is the best imported, and is well assorted.

THE STORM.—The city was visited by a storm on Sunday morning, before daylight, which is scarcely paralleled in intensity in these latitudes. The rain literally fell in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were fearful. The lightning struck a house on the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, damaging it considerably, and severely injuring one of the occupants—a gentleman whose name has not been ascertained. Many trees were broken in different parts of the city.

A LOW VILLAIN.—August Hartwick—a German who looks like a man but who is evidently a brute—was brought before Justice Miller on Saturday on complaint of a highly respectable lady, charged with the wilful and indecent exposure of his person. For a long time he has been in the habit of thus exposing himself to the lady's little girls, seven and ten years old. He paid no regard to remonstrances, and in order to prevent this disgusting practice he was arrested. Justice Miller assessed the very low fine of $25 and costs.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.—Hans Hanson, a bartender in the North Division, was on a spree on Friday, and wilfully broke the plate glass out of several stores on Water street. An officer stepped up to interfere with this expensive sport of the young man, when he declared he would shiver him as he had the glass, and drew a knife to aid in the sanguinary process. Help soon arrived and the fighting man was taken to the Armory. On Saturday he was fined $15, and costs.

LINCOLN AND OGLESBY.—At a meeting of citizens of the 9th and 10th Wards, held at Seeley's Hall, on Thursday evening, July 14th, Ed. Bixby was chosen Chairman, and F. J. Ryan, Secretary. On motion, it was resolved to call a meeting of the citizens of said Wards at said hall, on Tuesday evening, July 19th, for the purpose of forming a Lincoln and Oglesby Club, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed advisable to effect a thorough organization of said Wards for the coming campaign. On motion, adjourned.

NORTH STAR MISSION PIC NIC.—The North Star Mission Sunday School will hold their annual pic nic excursion on Tuesday, July 19, 1864, on which occasion they will visit the beautiful village of Evanston, and there on the shores of the beautiful lake and under the shade of the grand old forests, give the little ones a holiday. We are advised that refreshments will be furnished; and from the well known liberality of the managers, we are justified in assuming that there will be nothing wanting in this respect. Tickets for adults 50 cents. Cars leave the Milwaukee Railroad depot at 9 A. M.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—During the recent session of the Republican Union State Central Committee in the parlor of the Tremont House, S. C. Judd, one of the blatant gems of the Copperhead class, stumbled into the room. "Is the committee in session" queried he, and he was answered "yes" Still not satisfied, he looked round in the vain hope of seeing one friendly face; he found none. Said he doubtingly: "But not the Democratic Convention?" "Oh, yes," answered one of the gentlemen; "Democratic, but none of your infernal peace Democrats by a long chalk." S. C. J. needed no further invitation to leave; the smell of powder even in the distance was too much, and he departed.

NARROW ESCAPE.—An incident occurred on Friday afternoon at the foundry of N. H. Bouton & Co. which came very near becoming the occasion of a terrible catastrophe. The workmen were about pouring into the blast furnace used for melting iron, a quantity of scrap, when the attention of Mr. Bouton was directed to an object which reminded him of the missiles used by the Army of the Cumberland, with which he aforetime sojourned. Upon examination it proved to be a conical shell, six inches in diameter and twelve inches long, fully charged with powder, and needing but a slight blow upon the cap, or application of heat, to cause its explosion. The effect of casting a loaded shell into a furnace of melted metal can be better imagined than described. Mr. Bouton very properly removed the unwelcome intruder and buried it, thereby preventing what might have been a very serious calamity.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.—Dr. Terry, Post and Examining Surgeon, informs us that Gen. W. S. Smith, Chief of Cavalry, Sherman's Army, is lying in Chicago down with inflammatory rheumatism. Gen. Smith was under orders to purchase horses, but is incapacitated for the present from attending to his duties.

Colonel Ezra Taylor, Chief of Artillery under Sherman, wounded in the lungs near Dalton Georgia, is also in Chicago, rapidly recovering.

The Hoffman Dragoons were mustered out of service on Saturday by Capt. C. C. Pomeroy.

The 4th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Maj. Gaebel in command, passed through this city on Saturday morning *en route* from Rock Island to Washington, where they will be placed in the fortifications.

A requisition was made by Col. B. J. Sweet, commanding the Post, upon the proper officer yesterday, for two thousand rounds of ball cartridges. This was doubtless in anticipation of the arrival of rebel prisoners from Georgia.

EARLY CLOSING.—We are glad to perceive that the merchants and storekeepers of our city are beginning to awaken to a consciousness of the fact that the young men employed in their places of business need a little time for rest and recreation. On and after to-day, the establishments of the principal clothing houses will be closed at 7 o'clock each evening except Saturdays. We hope the citizens of Chicago will aid in carrying out this desirable improvement by making their purchases during the day, not only with these gentlemen but in the purchase of all other descriptions of goods. If store-keepers find that the public is disposed to favor the early closing movement, they will not be slow to avail themselves of the idea.

The following announcement has recently been signed by the firms whose names are appended. The list embraces all the principal clothing establishments except that of A. A. Putnam, who is absent from the city, and will doubtless sign it on his return:

"We, the undersigned clothing merchants of Chicago, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business on and after July 18th, 1864, at 7 o'clock p. m., Saturdays excepted:

G. T. Belding & Co.,
DeGraff & Poole,
Sprecle & Chapman,
A. D. Titsworth & Co.,
John McCurdy & Co.,
Scott, King & Co.,
William Clingman,
William Turner,
William Locke,
J. M. Harvey,
John McCormick,
A. W. Wooley & Co.,
James Marks,
Webster, Marsh & Co.,
J. B. Dudley,
A. H. Kohn,
J. & A. Schmaltz,
R. J. Walshe,
Edward Ely,
H. Burwell,
Geo. McKeand & Co.,
S. F. Comstock,
John Frost,
Eberhardt & Keitt.

ST. ANSGARIUS—REV. J. BREDBERG APPOINTED PASTOR.—The St. Ansgarius Church difficulty seems now to have entirely subsided, and the Scandinavians rejoice in full possession of the structure. On the 26th ult., a meeting of the Congregation was held in the Church, pursuant to notice, at which M. Shonbeck, senior warden, presided. The attention of the meeting was called to the following minute of the vestry, held on the 20th day of May previous, viz:

At a special meeting held by the wardens and vestry of St. Ansgarius Church, Chicago, May 20th, 1864 the following, on motion of Mr. Lind, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Rev. Jacob Bredberg is hereby duly called to be rector of St. Ansgarius (Scandinavian) Church, with a salary of five hundred (500) dollars a year, and free house in the parsonage belonging to the Church.

Whereupon, Rev Jacob Bredberg being present, stated that he had suspended his acceptance of this call until the sentiment of the congregation thereon could be fully expressed.

On motion, the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully, heartily, and unanimously ratify and approve the call thus extended to Rev. Jacob Bredberg to become our pastor, and from his past services feel for him the warmest sentiments of affection and esteem; also,

Resolved, That we claim as our highest and dearest privilege, to express, as our earnest and unalterable wish that our Church remain a Scandinavian Church, and that the church services continue to be conducted in the Scandinavian language.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Graceland Cemetery—Its Location and Peculiarities—The Monuments There.

One of the most attractive cemeteries in the States is "Graceland," situated just without the northern limits of our own city on a beautiful tract of rising ground fronting the Green Bay road, a distance of five miles from the Court House, sufficiently near to admit of easy access yet far enough away to secure it against encroachment by the "living multitude." The cemetery contains one hundred and twenty acres in the shape of a trapezium, the longer diagonal running northwest to southeast. It is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the shore of Lake Michigan, above the surface of which it lies at a varying elevation of 21 to 36 feet. The company was incorporated by act of the Legislature, Feb. 22, 1861, the first Board of Directors consisting of our well known fellow townsmen, W. B. Ogden, E H Sheldon, T. B. Bryan, Sidney Sawyer and G. P. A. Healy. The cemetery was formally dedicated to its sacred purpose by Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, in this city. Soon as the charter was received, the Directors called into requisition the services of the most eminent landscape gardeners in the East, and the grounds were properly laid out, nearly in their present shape. Graceland cemetery of to-day sufficiently justifies the expectations of those who secured it for burial uses; in the future it will become one of the most charming places of resort in the neighborhood of the city.

We have formerly spoken of the position being achieved by Chicago in her practical adaptation of the fine arts to the wants of humanity—wants never so painfully felt as when suffering bereavement. While the mourner is taught to look beyond the tomb for consolation, he often stops there to leave a signal of his onward progress, to show his hope in the future union in the realms above, coeval with his tribute of affectionate regard in this life. It is truly noble when the devotional and the artistic thus travel together in sweet accord, ministering to the higher feelings of both our natures—the earthly and the divine. The labor of the artist is never so blest as when it is devoted to the expression of the christian hope, faith, and their first fruit—resignation. True it has often been prostituted to the basest of uses; art has often found itself degraded to the handmaid of evil. The work of man's hands has many times been mistaken for the divine itself, and has commanded the worship due to God alone. But these abuses are met with only among the more ignorant; they whose knowledge of the truth has not kept pace with their admiration of the beautiful. With us there is little danger that this damning perversion will be wrought. Where the head and heart have been properly educated, the work of the limner and the sculptor are often found to be the threshold of that temple where divine truth sits enthroned in light, and the Deity is made manifest to man. The severity of taste which led the Puritans to expunge every thing approaching to artificial beauty was necessary antagonism in their day, to the corruption which had been ignorantly allowed to fasten itself like a mildew on the "mirror of holiness," but the work of purification having been once accomplished, the normal uses of art soon became acknowledged by the believer. We worship not now

The richly sculptured urn,
The gorgeous monumental bust,
For these must perish in their turn
And drop to dust.

But we do find in them an appropriate expression of our feelings, and in gazing on them there are few natures so gross, so persistently earthly as to be unsusceptible of elevation towards things above.

There is a peculiar charm about Graceland; there is a settled calm, a quiet solitude in its air which awes the soul, saying "Peace, be still!" It has so much of the picturesque—both natural and artificial—as to cause the evolution of devotional meditation and make that agreeable which in itself is usually regarded as repulsive. It is well shaded by trees over the whole extent, and its meandering walks seem to invite the visitor to lose himself in a labyrinthine maze of thought as of bodily location. The grounds are divided into lots, not squarely as in the case with many cemeteries, nor fancifully to the abuse of diversity; there is just enough of the absence of uniformity to avoid fatigue on the part of the visitor, though he should ramble for hours within the enclosure. One of the regulations of the cemetery is especially noteworthy. It provides that "no brick wall or wooden fence shall be erected as an inclosure of lots, and if an iron railing, or post and chains, be used, they must not exceed 30 inches in height; if stone be used, it must not exceed one foot in thickness and eighteen inches in height above the surface; and if a hedge, it must not exceed four feet in height. Iron railings, and, indeed, all inclosures of lots, are now being discarded by lot owners in the best cemeteries; simple corner posts of marble being adopted, with the name of the proprietor and the number of the lot engraved thereon."

This is a wise provision, morally as well as for the sake of ocular symmetry. The graveyard is the last place for the exhibition of that exclusiveness which sometimes obtains in our little social world, indicated in the "Stand aside, I am holier than thou." Death levels all distinctions. How absurd, then, the practice of attempting to indicate their perpetuation in the tomb. Arrived at the last resting place of humanity, we soon reduce to kindred earth; there is then no difference between the crockery stoneware and porcelain fancies of would-be aristocrats here. Only one difference obtains—that between the good and the bad. Both are alike sown in the great field of mortality; how different the fruit! Some shall arise to endless glory, others to dishonor and punishment.

Graceland has but recently been used as a burying place, only three and a half years having elapsed since the granting of the charter; one cannot therefore expect that it will compare in point of monumental finish with the older cemeteries of the East. But we have here many specimens of surpassing beauty of design and execution. Nearly fourteen hundred interments have been made in the course of that three and a half years, and very many of the bodies have their resting place marked in a noteworthy manner. Besides the general neatness of appearance due to the absence of fences and railings, and the use of white stone to inclose many lots not yet occupied by the dead, there are many monuments which merit something more than a passing description. First among them is a beautiful statue of "Immortality" in Italian marble, and said to have been sculpted in Italy; the figure is life size, perfect in form, and stands with one hand pointing to the grave, the other to the skies, while her pinions are extended as if about to take flight to the realms above; to

"Clap the glad wing and soar away,
And mingle with the blaze of day."

The figure is faultless; one can almost see the figure mounting heavenward. Probably a finer piece of sculpture does not exist in the States; it is reared in honor of Sylvester Sexton. Near the entrance is a fine pyramidal monument to the memory of Dea Richard Ely, and on the same lot is one erected by James A. Parsons to the memory of his wife; it is a fluted shaft with wreathed cap. Near this is the monument of Dr. C. H. Ray, square, with vase surmounting. Eastward of this is the lot of S. N. Wilcox, containing a square recess, and vase filled with flowers on the summit of a very neat, tall pillar. Hiram Wheeler and F. Parmalee own a large lot contiguous to this, the base is laid down for a noble monument which will be erected shortly. Elias Olson Superintendent of the Cemetery has a neat little monument near to these, and next is one erected by E. K. Saunders to the memory of his wife—worthy of special regard. Near this is the lot of J. A. Boyer, containing a pretty pillar with bird on the summit. H. H. Magie has a massive vault near this; the first testimonial erected in the cemetery. S. S. Bliss has a neat octagonal shaft, tapering upward to the skies; Martin Kieth, square monument with pillar, and others are near this. Here lies the dust of Young Farnum, one of our fallen heroes, buried by the Literary Association, and there the bones of Major Medill, who died from wounds received at Gettysburg. The grave of Farnum is marked by a shaft, memorable as having cast its shadow over the remains of S. A. Douglas. A very pretty arrangement of flowers is seen round the lot of M. C. Stearns. Not far from this is a tall column of solid Granite on the lot of Dan. Thompson, in the severe Tuscan, a beautiful design. Next is the monument of Max H. Jortsberry, square, with cap and surrounded. A square marble column marks the resting place of J. H. Ferry, and Edward Ely has one of similar shape, with appropriate capital. Dr. Byford has a vault in process of construction near this; a very neat design.

Leaving this portion of the enclosure, and turning toward the entrance, we pass the monument under which rest all that is mortal of Hon. George Manierre late Judge of the Circuit Court; it was nearly finished before his death; it has a large base, typifying the firm and sure foundation of the Christian's faith, and is surmounted by a globe, and draped. Near this are the remains of Dr. Scammon, and just beyond that is a beautiful gothic monument with cross, belonging to James Carter. Nearly close to this is a testimonial of motherly love to a young soldier who gave his life for his country. Not far from those is a broken fluted column, raised to the memory of Capt. Albert Borghardt, of the 5th Missouri cavalry, having his sword wrapped in the folds of the time-honored flag, depending from the summit. We notice also a neat column, inscribed "Ebert," panneled; and fronting the entrance is an alcoved block of marble, erected in memory of the brave William A. Webb, Colonel of the 43d Illinois Volunteers, and formerly Captain U. S. A.

Our tour is completed, yet would we gladly linger within those hallowed portals, made sacred by the dust that there reposes, made doubly holy by the presence of the noble heroes who have yielded up their lives in defence of "Liberty and Union." But it may not be. The bustling activity of the outer world demand our presence, and we turn away from these sadly pleasing associations to mingle once more in the strife. Yet not for long. Soon we too shall hear the summons to join that quiescent throng and quit earth's joys and sorrows for a resting place in the city of the dead. Not much does it affect the spirit where the bones are laid after it has quit this frail tenement of clay, yet there is something attractive in the scene, which amid all the repulsiveness of death whispers. "Here is a holy calm retreat," and as we take one last look at the dead reposing there, we involuntarily sigh with the man of God, "Let me be buried in his sepulchre, and lay my bones beside his bones."

THE CHICAGO RIVER.

Our "Usual" Article—How the River Shall be Cleaned—Producing a Current—The Different Methods Proposed—The Only Available One.

A letter inserted in last Thursday's issue of the TRIBUNE, refers to our "usual article on the condition of the Chicago River." We were not before conscious of being contributors to that *usual* flashy periodical "Once a Week," nor did the writer of this venture to flatter himself that his articles on the Chicago River had come to be "familiar in the mouth as household words." The *Dickens* take it say we. It seems the thing is looked for. A dissertation on the Chicago River has become a "thing in course," and expected with as much of periodic regularity as the stench of the River itself is snuffed for by those who cross the bridges. It is exceedingly embarrassing to be obliged to scribble when one has nothing to write; it is a little worse than the dilemma of Flora McFlimsey, who was compelled to go to a ball though she had "nothing to wear." We do confess that the use of that word "usual" is rather galling. Yet we would not complain. As said the politic, "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

There is, however, little use in saying more about the river, or attempting to reduce its stenches to inky forms. Certainly any one who will take the trouble to visit those places for himself would say, as did the Queen of Sheba, "The half has not been told me;" but there is little use in whipping an enemy when he is down. The city has taken hold of the matter, and we believe that the new Committee means to and will do something. The day before yesterday the gentlemen composing it met the distillers in the Common Council Chamber, and they had altogether "a good talk" on the subject, which will, we hope, result in the adoption of some efficient means for the avoidance of the nuisance so far as the perpetrators are concerned. All that we wish now to say on this part of the subject is, that "no half-way measures will avail." They have been tried time and again, but the temptation to evade is so strong that, in a few days or weeks, the thing is as bad as ever. Radical reform will alone content us. Moderation may be a good thing in some walks of life, but moderate measures with the Chicago River is something like moderate chastity in a wife—exceedingly unsatisfactory to others and not particularly excellent *per se*. We have temporized long enough; we must now adopt the advice of Hamlet to the players, and "reform it altogether."

Almost everybody who has given his attention to the subject, admits the necessity of the latter, but the plan to be adopted is still in obeyance. Chicago is like a sick man; everybody who comes to see him recommends a different mode of treatment, and the poor patient is in imminent danger of being either killed off by their mild kindness, or of becoming disgusted with their deversity of opinion, and dying through neglect of any remedy. In our case too many cooks have spoiled the broth hitherto. More than a dozen plans have each found their warm advocates, who have scarcely agreed to differ in their views. Of these plans several are so absurd as to be unworthy of notice; there are two or three apparently feasible—only one that can possibly be effectual.

There are two things to be done, in order to the purification of the river—stop the emptying into it of filth from the distilleries, cow-sheds, slaughter and packing houses and rendering establishments, and cause a current of water to flow along the channel to wash out the impurities already accumulated there, and those which will still unavoidably find their way into it in future. On the first we have already strongly insisted; the second is equally necessary to the welfare of the city, and must be taken in hand soon or we shall have a city unfit to live in.

It has been proposed to create a current in the South Branch by bringing in the water of the Desplaines River. This plan would be inutile, for the reason that the supply of water from that source would always be scanty, and often equal to nothing. A recent measurement, taken by order of the Board of Public Works, showed the mean supply to be about seventeen cubic feet per minute, or about a thousand feet per hour, a volume which must be multiplied by eighty-two, in order to furnish water enough to feed the canal; no one can suppose for one moment that such a meagre plan as that would be adequate to the end sought; the money would be simply thrown away.

Throwing this outside as valueless, the advocates of all the other schemes admit that no sufficient supply can be gained, except from the lake; that contains an exhaustible volume of water, one not subject to injurious fluctuation in dry or rainy seasons, and requiring nothing but the application of a slight force to drive it into the river. A majority of the packers seem to be in favor of making the river its own channel, and turning the current the reverse way. They want to construct a canal, along the Summit level, or to deepen that sufficiently to let the water enter the mouth of the Chicago river from the lake and flow out by the force of its gravity into the Illinois River. They claim that this would be effectual in removing the bar, and obviate the necessity of dredging. It would undoubtedly bring the sand of the lake into the river, and choke it up. Besides, we remember the indignant protests of the country people when the pumps at Bridgeport have given them a slight taste of our filth, and think it quite probable that they would oppose any such method of settling the difficulty. It would too be found to be rather too long a drain to work well. The plan is worthless.

Come we now to the plan proposed by the Board of Public Works in its last annual report, just published. The gentlemen of that body recommend the cutting of a covered canal or culvert of twelve feet diameter, along North (Sixteenth) street, at a present cost of about $300,000, along which water shall run from the lake to the river, being lifted on the lake shore. They claim that this would flush out all that part of the river between it and the lake, and perhaps by derivative action draw the slush from Bridgeport and the North Branch. We fail to see it. The great evil is left untouched, nor do we see the advantage of putting in a covered drain where dockage is so valuable. The plan is decidedly objectionable in this respect—if in no other—that more ample means would very soon require to be adopted in order to keep the river clean. Were a ship canal constructed on Sixteenth street, it would be valuable, after its uselessness in cleansing the river was demonstrated. The only objection liable to be raised to this, is that vessels could not enter it from the lake on account of the railroad tracks along the shore. But it must be remembered that this would not be possible in any case owing to the difference in levels. But the canal would be available for the handling of all cargoes; those from the Illinois canal entering it directly, and those from the lake coming in by way of the present harbor.

The only plan really available is one which has been hesitated at, almost solely on account of its presumed expensiveness. It is to cut one channel from Bridgeport direct to the lake, and a similar one from the North Branch, some distance outside the city limits, near Graceland Cemetery, at Bowmanville, where there is a natural valley which would only need to be deepened. The length of this last cut would be about two miles and a quarter; that of the former might be assigned at anything over a mile and a quarter, as it should be taken from the first slip crossing the Archer road or between that and the fork.

We do not wish to claim this idea as original with us; the plan was announced by the Board of Public Works in a report made as long ago as July 14, 1862. In that report it was estimated that a supply of one thousand cubic feet per second could be kept up in each channel with a six inch current, the water requiring to be lifted two to two and a half feet. The estimated cost was half a million. The work would doubtless cost more now. The undertaking will be a magnitudinous one, but it is really all that remains if we would provide *for cleansing out the river and keeping it clean*; anything short of this, will involve only a useless expense, and may just as well be left alone. The north cut would doubtless remain for many years comparatively unproductive, but that to the south would in less than five years have its banks covered with dockage, and factories of various kinds; the real estate in that neighborhood increasing in value much more than enough to defray the cost of the whole work. Whether or not it be possible to undertake this now, is a question for others to settle, but to this must we "come at last," and we therefore protest against any other measure being adopted, since any other would be but like Macbeth's witches, who "speak the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope." "Aut Ceasar, aut nihil," said one of old, and Ceasar he became. If we set ourselves on the accomplishment of this idea, it will soon be done, especially when our Copperhead City Charter shall have been so amended as to permit a legal assessment to be made. Meanwhile we must not relax in our efforts to prevent the river from being made worse than it is by the pouring into it of fresh loads of filth. If we cannot just now get the pound of cure, let us at least secure the ounce of prevention forthwith.

PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Ladies on Saturday—Address of Mrs. Fair.

A rather thinly attended but interesting meeting of the Ladies' Patriotic Association, was held on Saturday in the hall of the Musical Union. Mrs. Wm. Barry, the President, occupied the chair.

The President announced that an address from an influential gentleman of the city would have been delivered, but he had informed her that he was unprepared with the requisite statistics at present, consequently the matter must be deferred. Mrs. Barry, however, introduced to the meeting a lady named Fair, who made some very pertinent observations in reference to the dress movement. Mrs. Fair alluded to the action which had been taken by the women of the South. They were prepared to endure every privation and they had declared that to promote the rebel cause they would "eat nigger food and wear nigger clothing." The inaction of the women of the North had been a matter of reproach with their mistaken southern sisters who accused them of being as cold as their climate, and unprepared to sacrifice the most trifling luxury, to promote the comfort and well being of the soldier who was fighting their battles. And no sacrifice had been made by them for those men who were suffering in southern prisons; they even asserted that the women of the North would not give up their jewels if by so doing they could ransom every prisoner. She said these were startling and hard words, but to some extent she believed they contained a spice of truth. Indignant as the women of the North must necessarily be that this cruel war was forced upon the country, yet they could but respect the sentiment of the rebel women while execrating the cause that called it forth.

The speaker impressed upon the ladies present the importance of the movement, and contended that to stop the importion of foreign goods would bring capitalists to this country, and the result would be an improvement in the style and quality of the goods manufactured here. She concluded with a forcible appeal to her audience to lay their offerings on their country's shrine, and show to the nation what patriotic women can do.

Mrs. Barry said that she had placed herself in communication with several members of the Covenant in New York, and read a paper giving a satisfactory account of the progress of the movement there. Various letters were read from gentlemen of position in New York and Boston approving the action of, and suggesting advice to the ladies of Chicago.

Many of the ladies who constitute the Board of Managers of the Association being absent from the city, Mrs. Barry stated that the meetings would not be resumed until September next.

CITY RAILWAY.

Transfer of Three-fifths of its Stock.

A revolution has been for some time past going on in the affairs of the Chicago City Railway, which culminated on Friday last in the finish of the transfer of three-fifths of the stock of that company, being what was held by W. H. Waite, D. A. Gage, and F. Parmalee, into the possession of Charles H. Walker, G. C. Walker, T. J. Bronson, Myron H. Norton, S. M. Nickerson and David Thompson. One of the reporters of this paper heard on Friday a rumor that some such transfer was in progress, and appealed to one of the parties concerned for particulars, but was met by a flat denial that any such contract was being consummated. It seems, however, that the statement made to him was substantially true; that two weeks ago William H. Waite sold his stock in the road, amounting to $65,000, at a premium of $40 upon each $100 share, the purchasers being the first four named gentlemen, and on Friday last Messrs. Gage and Parmalee disposed of their interest in the property, numbering 1,500 shares, at a premium of eighty dollars upon each $100 share. The purchasers in the last instance were the same parties who bought from Mr. Waite, with the addition of Messrs. Nickerson and Thompson. The only original stockholders remaining in the company now are Judge Fuller and George W. Fuller.

The immense premium which the sale of these shares realized is a confirmation of the value and importance which has always been supposed to attach to the possession of the State Street Railway stock, and with the gradually increasing and popular neighborhood, traversed by this important line, the fortunate purchasers will, without doubt, if they feel so disposed, in the course of a year or two be enabled to realize as large a profit on the investment as their predecessors. The railway comprises nine miles of track, employs thirty-five cars and two hundred and forty horses, and is asserted to have carried over three millions of passengers during the past year.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The real estate market is very active, with prices slightly rising, but not at a rate corresponding with that of other staples. The recent fluctuations in the value of money seem to have stimulated many holders of cash to invest in city lots.

The following transfers have been effected in the office of T. B. Bryan, during the past week. They indicate pretty closely the state of the market:

Park avenue lot, 50 ft. west of Lincoln	$1,500
Calumet avenue lot, 35 ft by 300 feet North of 22d street	7,200
Calumet avenue, 154 ft. by 180 ft. north of 29th street	3,080
Wabash avenue, 153 ft. by 180 ft., corner 30th street	6,120
Park avenue, 175 ft. by 180 ft., west of Lincoln street	5,250
Park avenue, 30 ft. by 130 ft., west of Leavitt street	600
E ½ lot 4, block 26, Johnston's subdivis'n.	350
Bunker street, block 12, 75x125 ft	1,200
Lot on West Washington street, near Union Park, 10 ft. front	7,250
House and lot on Wabash avenue, north of Hubbard street, 40x180	8,500
Lot on Calumet avenue, 25x180, north of 29th street	625
Lots in Ellis' addition, 264 ft	2,500
Wharfing lot 26 and W. 20 ft., wharfing lot 26, with brick stores	25,000
Block 3 in the Cadwise subdivision	5,300
Lot on the South Branch, 100 ft. corner of Jackson street, and 128 ft. corner of 22d street	31,500
West Washington street, west of Lincoln, 25 ft. front	875
Total	$105,800

The following transfers have been made in the office of Rees & Ayres, within sixty days:

Lots 1 and 2 in blocks 3 and 4, in sec. 29	$1,880
10 lots in Weber & Fisher's subdiv. on Dearborn street near Division	9,913
No. 326 Indiana street	10,325
2 brick stores on Kinzie street in block 3, Wolcott's addition	25,000
2 lots on SE. corner of Emma and Noble streets	650
Nos. 155, 157 and 159 West Madison street	7,000
Nos. 140 and 142 Carroll street	2,500
Lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, in block 6, in Huntley's sub. in Pine Grove	2,000
4 lots in block 1, in James H. Rees' sub. in sec. 20, 39.14	1,200
Lots 14 in block 8, and 18 in block 12, in Brand's addition	700
10 lots on Indiana avenue between 23d and 24th streets	6,400
Knight's block on Dearborn street	65,000
4 lots in se. ¼ sec. 20, 39.14	4,600
Lot on 18th street, in sw. ¼ sec. 22, 39.14	7,250
E ½ lot 1, block 42, original town	15,500
No. 14 State street	24,000
No. 134 Clark street	28,000
Total	$120,070

WANTED TO DISSECT.—Nancy Johnson on Saturday had a violent quarrel with her nearest neighbor all about a spotted pig which rooted up the neighbor's cabbages. The indignant owner of the vegetables threw a kettle of boiling water upon the little porker, which unkind act hurt his owner quite as much as himself. She rushed upon the aggressor, and would have done her personal violence had she not sought safety in her castle. Foiled in her first attempt, she threatened to tear the unfortunate woman limb from limb. Not relishing the dissecting process, and fearing Mrs. Johnson's anatomical skill would not enable her to get the parts together in the same graceful shape as now, she went before Justice DeWolf, and had the belligerant woman give $300 bonds that she wouldn't do it.

CRIME IN CHICAGO!

Its Alarming Prevalence—The Causes and Only Cure—A Word to Christian Reformers.

Nearly six thousand years have passed since the age of Omnipotence looked down upon the first great crime against society and pronounced His terrible judgment against the offender. And yet, from the day the ground drank the blood of the murdered brother, and Cain went out from the presence of the Lord to mourn over the severity of his punishment, society has not known an hour's immunity from crime. Down the track of ages, through all the rolling centuries that have intervened since that fatal day—under all institutions and beneath all skies, are the horrid blood stains that mark the commission of murder and multitudes of lighter crimes that swell the number of human offenses. The curse pronounced by the Creator, and the enactments of men have been alike insufficient to check its rapid increase; like the swelling, surging volume of a mighty river, taking its rise from the little spring where laughing children play, the little brook goes gurgling over the stony bottom, rolls leisurely through the meadow, breaks through the mountain barriers, and, plunging onward to the ocean, is lost in its vast green depths, so from the cool bowers beside that altar, erected for worship and sacrifice, has issued a stream of indolence and vice, gathering volume as it has rolled through the sixty centuries that have intervened, bearing onward to the yawning gulf which gapes to receive them, the unhappy victims that float along its black tide.

Christianity, we regret to say, has not yet rooted out from our race the tendency to wrong. Crimes as loathsome in their nature and as cruel in their conception, exist in civilized and nominally christian communities, as those which occur in heathen lands. Our own city, with all its churches, its philanthropic and reformatory societies, and its thousands of zealous workers in every good and noble cause, presents an array of evil doers, which, though no worse, perhaps, than other cities are compelled to endure, is, notwithstanding, alarming to contemplate. Crime of every grade is every day developed, and criminals of every age and hue are each day detected and punished. And yet the tide swells and deepens, and malefactors increase.

Time was when a murder or a robbery would throw the community into paroxysms of excitement, and furnish the topic for twelve months' conversation. Now a paragraph in the daily paper announces the fact, it is perhaps discussed at the breakfast table, and to-morrow a fresh outrage, more heinous than the one of yesterday, drives forth all remembrance of the former. So we go. Calloused in feeling by a familiarity with the shocking details of every form of vice, we rapidly lose the sickening sensation which its first appearance engenders. This is one cause of the increase of crime. Wearing off by constant contact with it the natural disgust which its horrid character naturally inspires, we at last view it unmoved.

Crime has a self-generating property and multiplies itself surely and rapidly. A profane man may, by his pernicious example, teach the prattling child to blaspheme, or an immoral one may lead the innocent youth to the commission of vices to which without such influence he never would have stooped. Idleness, poverty, disappointed hopes and love of intoxicating drinks are the chief causes of these and other vices that exist among us. Unwilling to labor the idler steals that he may not starve. Hopeless of the future, stung to insensibility by the wrongs of the world, men rush madly into the vortex of crime. Robbed of reason by intoxicating cups, they sin blindly, though without excuse.

But how little are these things appreciated! How little thought does the merchant, the professional man, the Christian even, give to these reflections. How few have any adequate conception of the squalid misery and wretchedness in which generates the shocking immorality and crime that daily appals the moral sense of our citizens. Blissfully ignorant of the existence of the great moving causes of vice, they studiously hold themselves aloof from all contact with the poverty stricken, heartsick and hopeless offender, and with knitted brow and stern reproof they repulse their advance, and impart new momentum to their already rapid downward course. It is not wise to send missionaries to Africa, India, China or Japan until this class of our home population is reached and rescued. Let the philanthropist go to the alleys, the cellars, and the attics of this Christian city, where they will find thousands shut out from the influence of human sympathy. No friendly counsel to direct their erring footsteps, or encourage their feeble attempts at virtue. Quick to feel the utter hopelessness of their condition, hope dies out in their bosoms; no pleasing dream of the future inspires them to reformatory efforts, and, feeling abandoned by man and cursed by God. They sink down, down into the blood seething sea of corruption, misery and crime, and a low, solemn wail coming up from the disturbed surface alone tells their future and their fate. 'Tis sickening to see the hardened features of many who daily appear at our Police tribune, and to know that each was once a pure and smiling infant, over whose slumbers angels kept watch and whose merry ringing laugh gave joy to a mother's heart.

The remedy for these evils lies with the benevolent, the philanthropic, the Christian men and women of the city. Let them seek out and reach their hearts by acts of kindness and words of counsel and good cheer. Show them that though their feet have wandered, society yearn to receive them back to virtue. There is not a heart so hardened—a nature so brutal—that would not listen respectfully to such appeals. Whatever may be the outward show, there are times in the history of every criminal when he feels the truth of the declaration that the "way of the transgressor is hard," and looks longingly back to the happy hours of innocent childhood.

Appeal to them by the memory of that mother who sleeps in death, and by the buried hopes of their earlier years. All may not be reclaimed, many will be. The reward is worth the effort. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as stars." Philanthropists, christian men and women, the field is broad, the labor inviting, and the reward sure and ample. Will you enter the harvest?

CAMP DOUGLAS.

Its Present Aspect—Visit of Members of the Board of Trade—The Guard and Prisoners.

The man who, three years ago, visited the tract of land now occupied by the United States authorities as Camp Douglas, would hardly be prepared to witness the astonishing change that has taken place. Then the place was not an enclosure, but an open prairie, grass-grown and redolent of the perfume of prairie flowers. Now it is the dwelling place of the garrison of the camp and post, and nearly six thousand rebel prisoners. Here is many more than population enough for a Western city. Many a town in Illinois and other Western States, with less than two thousand inhabitants can boast of its Mayor and Common Council, and there is in Camp Douglas, therefore, population, loyal and disloyal, sufficient to make three such cities.

DRESS PARADES.

The garrison square—that portion of the enclosure surrounded on all sides by the headquarters of the post and garrison, and the barracks for the Federal soldiers—looks as neat and cleanly as a housewife's kitchen. It bears evident marks of having been thoroughly policed, perhaps by rebel soldiers. Here, whenever the day is fine, the garrison go through the mysteries of dress parade and regimental and battalion drill. An hour can be whiled away very pleasantly almost any afternoon in witnessing these exhibitions. On Friday the members of the Board of Trade were treated to a special review of all the troops in and about the Camp, at which they expressed themselves highly delighted. The affair was, for some reason, kept altogether secret.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements in the interior of the Camp are numerous and of a character entitled to special mention. The garrison Headquarters, on the east side of the square are about to be rebuilt, plastered and painted throughout. It will largely improve the general appearance of the row. A very large and substantial commissary and quartermaster's warehouse is now very nearly completed, as is also, a hospital double the capacity of the present one. The row of barracks, on the south side of the enclosure, formerly occupied by the garrison, are now being transported to the prisoners' square, where they will be fitted up for rebel occupancy. A large number of the prisoners are employed as motive power in the transportation of these barracks from the old to the new location.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the camp is excellent. Never since its establishment has Camp Douglas been freer of disease, infectious and otherwise, and never has there been less mortality. Small pox is on the decrease. The prisoners are allowed plenty of air and exercise, and compelled to observe personal cleanliness—circumstances which go far towards explaining their unwonted healthfulness.

PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners at present in duress is a little over 6,000. On Friday night an addition was made to the number of 350. This evening a further addition of 500 is expected. On Saturday, Maj. Skinner, the officer in charge of prisoners, received a telegram from Louisville, asking for how many additional prisoners accommodations could be prepared. Maj. Skinner immediately answered that he could take care of 5,000 more. No answer had been received to the dispatch up to dark on Saturday night, but it is expected that within a day or two fully that number will be forwarded hither.

ESCAPES.

Escapes are more unfrequent now than formerly. Only one man has managed to elude the guard for the last month. After the escape of John Morgan from prison by the tunnelling process, a strange desire to emulate his example appeared to prevail among the prisoners, and quite a number managed to effect an exit. The Commandant of the Post soon blocked that game, however, by raising the barracks upon timbers so high that the guard can see whenever any unusual demonstrations are made in that direction.

THE CITY PRINTING.

Self-Felicitations of the Secesh Organ.

Saturday's issue of the secesh organ contains the following:

"The city printing is again the source of trouble to the poor old morning Abolition newspaper concern. Now, to ourselves, the same subject is the source of the highest state of quietude and satisfaction—the highest state, because, THE TIMES being the corporation newspaper, the Common Council, by the votes of several Republicans as well as of all the Democrats, established fair rates of compensation for all city printing and advertising. It has been by inadvertence that we have not before thanked the Council, and especially those Republican members who voted for fair rates of compensation, for this action. If these Republican members are denounced by the poor old morning Abolition newspaper concern for their vote in this respect, they have the compensating consciousness of having done justly to their official conduct, and this will sustain them against assaults from any quarter."

We have not the slightest doubt that the fact that the people are swindled into paying the secession organ three prices for the corporation printing "is a source of the highest state of quietude and satisfaction" to that sheet. When a thief puts his hand into countryman's pocket, and takes therefrom his pocket book, containing his hard earned savings, if he escapes he felicitates himself in just the same terms as do the editors of the secession organ. To him the fact that he was not caught "is the source of the highest state of quietude and satisfaction."

The Secession Organ knows that the vote whereby its compensation was increased was altogether illegal and void, but because it has a poor old tool at present occupying the Mayor's chair, it announces in effect that it shall claim the $30,000, law charter or precedent to the contrary notwithstanding.

One thing more. The Secession Organ gravely thanks the Republican Aldermen who joined in voting the extra compensation on the final vote. Now this show of gratitude is put on for effect. The Organ knows that they voted for the measure solely with the view of moving a reconsideration. That the Copperheads understood why this vote was given is evident from the fact that Roberts himself moved a reconsideration and other Copperhead Aldermen moved to lay that motion on the table.

Had the Republican members of the Council all been present, the iniquity would not and could not have been consummated.

UNION PARK.—We give place to the following letter from Alderman Talcott, of the 9th ward; and in so doing will say that the letter in question was written by one of the Aldermen's constituents, whose name we do not, however, feel at liberty to publish without the consent of the writer. We may say, too, that the TRIBUNE is not in the habit of employing its reporters to write "letters," unless at a distance from the city:

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I find in your issue of Saturday an article, under the head of "Union Park," the writer of which gives me "fits" for opposing the appropriation for the improvement of said Park. Now if the writer of that article will affix his signature to the same and publish it, and I find that he is one of my constituents or a tax payer in the West Division, and not a reporter for any city newspaper, I will, much as I would like to avoid a newspaper controversy, give him my reasons for voting against and opposing the appropriation.

THE KNABE PIANO.

Letter from J. P. Webster, Esq., the Composer.

The following, from the pen of the gifted composer, J. P. Webster, Esq., speaks eloquently for the merits of this justly popular instrument:

CHICAGO, June 15th, 1864.

Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co:

GENTLEMEN: The Knabe pianos continue to give the most unbounded satisfaction, in fact, the more they are used, the better are they appreciated. There is a magic-like effect in their action, and a full orchestra of rich and rare melody in their touch and tone. In their great compass may be distinguished all the varied strains, from the extremely gay and bird-like carrol of the treble, now gushing forth with a plaintive sweetness unparalleled, stirring the very soul with its sublime and touching pathos, and now ringing out clear and penetrating, every note of which is supremely musical; while the deep and powerful bass blends in with most perfect unison with that gradual and easy transition for which these instruments seem so chiefly noted.

One of the most important features of these pianos is, that notwithstanding we have all kinds of weather, they remain in perfect tune, which is remarkable and speaks volumes for the general quality of the material of which they are composed, and also of their mechanical construction—as in my opinion no Piano can successfully withstand the effects of such continual and extremely sudden changes incidental to this climate, unless constructed of the very best material, and by skillful and competent artizans.

That such is the case with your Knabe Pianos, the universal testimony of those who know them best is able evidence, and these prominent points of its excellence should be published to the world, not only for the benefit of those wishing to possess a most valuable instrument, but as an honorable tribute, and an everlasting monument of the praiseworthy efforts and ingenuity of the manufacturers.

This is the fourth Knabe Piano I have purchased of you, and I am happy to say, I am daily more and more deeply impressed with their many sterling qualities; and with the utmost confidence in their merits, I most cheerfully recommend them to the public. (Signed) J. P. WEBSTER.

ADMIRALTY DECISION.

Liability of the City for Damages from River Obstructions.

In the Circuit Court on Saturday Judge Davis gave his decision in the admiralty appeal case of Albert E. Goodrich and others vs. the City of Chicago. The case was argued at the July term, 1863, and taken under advisement by the Court. The libellants sought to recover upon damages sustained by the steamer Huron from having come into contact with a sunken wreck whilst leaving the river. They claimed that the city, under its charter, had been invested with the exclusive jurisdiction and control over the river and harbor, and that it was its duty to remove all obstructions. The city contended that the language of the charter was permissive and not compulsory. Judge Davis said that if the question to be decided were an open one he should have no difficulty in holding the city to make full redress for the injuries sustained by the vessel of the libellant. He believed the true interests of commerce and the welfare of the city would be promoted by such a course. But in 10th Wheaton the Supreme Court held as follows:

"This Court has uniformly professed its disposition in cases depending on the laws of a particular State to adopt the construction which the Courts of the State has given to those laws."

Under these circumstances Judge Davis held that the city could not be made responsible, inasmuch as no damage had accrued by reason of an attempt on the part of the respondent to raise the hulk from her position of danger. The decree was accordingly set aside and the libel dismissed.

The case has been a most tedious one. In the first instance it ran the gauntlet at Common Law, was taken to the Supreme Court, and resulted in both instances in favor of the city. It was then taken to the Admiralty Court of the United States where the libellant succeeded in getting a decree. Then the present appeal was taken. A further appeal will be now had to the United States Supreme Court.

SPEAK OUT PETER.—Alderman Peter Shimp's *Real Estate Bulletin* of Saturday contains the following:

"It is well noised about that Hove-in tried to sell himself and the Common Council for $10,000, but now we have the picture of one of his deluded and humble imitators—an Alderman—a merchant—representing a large constituency—*selling himself for five dollars*. He has prostituted himself and his office for an insignificant sum, and has made himself liable to public disgrace.

It seems that this upright and conscientious Alderman carries on quite an extensive retail trade in a flourishing location in one of the divisions of our city, and frequently has calls from itinerant pedlers of similar goods. One of these parties recently called on him to make some inquiries, and our Alderman offers to buy some of his goods, and finally bargains to take a certain lot. Then comes up the question of a license: 'Have you that document?' quoth the Alderman, zealous in support of the laws and ordinances. "Not with me, but at home," is the honest reply. Thereupon, in his capacity of 'special star,' the alderman seizes upon the culprit and threatens to incarcerate him for selling without a license. They start upon their trip to the station, when a lucky thought enters the mind of the alderman. "Here, you rascal, you are making me a deal of trouble, and rather than lose my time I will let you off by paying me *five dollars*."

The prisoner demurs considerably, but finally pulls out the money, knowing the official station of his captor but five dollars did not then seem quite enough, and *ten dollars* were demanded. But this sum was flatly refused, as the prisoner considered he could expose the alderman as well on five dollars as ten, and the exposure is likely soon to follow, for it is probable the matter will come before the Common Council before long, when names and dates will be furnished."

Speak out, Peter! Let us have the fellow's name!

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.—The trot advertised between "Quaker Boy," "Jim Rowell," "Harry Clay" and "Princess," came off on Saturday afternoon at the Driving Park as announced. The following summary will indicate the winning horse and the time made:

Summary.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, Saturday, July 16, 1864.—Purse and stakes $300; mile heats, best three in five to wagon:

Peabody's br. g. "Quaker Boy"	2	1	3	1	1
Dimmick's bl. g. "Jim Rowell"	3	3	1	2	dist.
Champlin's bl. s. "Harry Clay"	4	2	2	3	dist.
Daniel's b. m. "Princess"	1	3	dist.		

Time.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	40	1:19	2:35½
Second	39	1:18	2:34½
Third	40	1:18	2:39½
Fourth	39½	1:18	2:37½
Fifth	39½	1:19	2:39½

EXCURSION TO ELGINVALE.—The Desplaines street M. E. Sunday School will make its annual pic-nic excursion to the above new and beautiful place of resort on the Lake Shore, over the Milwaukee railroad, next Thursday, the 21st. The cars will leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock a. m. Tickets for sale by the school. They will be at the depot and on the cars. Price for adults 50 cents. For children 25 cents.

Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Hon. J. E. Gary, Judge, Common Law.*

No. 7482. Aldrich vs Akers. Dismissed.
1517. Ogden vs Ross. Judgment for plaintiff in ejectment and by agreement judgment set aside.
278. Sanderson vs Prescott. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment entered for plaintiff.

Chancery.

213. Wells et al vs Glenney et al. Dismissed.
416. Rutter vs Pitkin et al. Decree entered.
460. Flennery vs Flennery. Leave to defendant to file further and amended answer.

The Court has adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge.—Common Law.*

780. Vorpah vs Brentano. Demurrer overruled and bail discharged, &c.
1213. Mallory vs The Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Motion to discharge bail denied.
753. Douglass vs Noblesdorf et al. Demurrer to declaration overruled, &c.
532. Griffith vs Lill. Motion for new trial overruled, &c.
630. Basset vs Lounshedry. Motion to set aside judgment denied.
822. Cushing vs Same. Same.
485. Lynch vs Collins. Motion for new trial denied, &c.
1118. Lyon vs Coffey et al. Dismissed.
1033. Kimball vs Reed. Dismissed.
622. Haslan vs City of Chicago. Dismissed.
287. Biedenouck vs Hartman et al. Demurrer to the last two counts sustained and overruled as to the first three, &c.
485. Price vs Dole et al. Judgment for defendants.
464. Hilliard vs Cont. Judgment for plaintiff.
245. Smith vs Conway. Same.
1190. Flanders et al vs Smith. Dismissed.

Chancery.

585. Holden vs Atkins et al. Decree.
630. Davis vs Boden et al. Leave to amend bill, &c.
490. Stricker vs Burbach et al. Final decree.
300. Chittenden et al vs Rogers et al. Dismissed.
600. Nicoll vs Mason et al. Referred to Master.
614. Shaughnessy vs Shaughnessy et al. Decree.
606. Miller vs Carter. Set for hearing on bill, &c.
476. Wilber vs Wilber et al. Injunction dissolved as to Balshaw. &c
613. Taylor vs Taylor et al. Decree by consent, &c.
632. Steele vs Stow. Complainant excepts to the original and amended answers.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Any person knowing the whereabouts of Melissa M. Campbell, wife of R. C. Campbell, formerly of Grayson county, Texas, will do a favor by referring her to his advertisement in another column. jy18-n160-1t

☞ The Hardware and Furniture Trade are directed to notice the advertisement of J. W. Fiske & Co., New York. july18-n166-1t

South Side Union League.—This Council will hold a meeting on Monday (18th inst.) evening, at Warner Hall. Officers will be elected, and other important business will be done. Every member is requested to be there.

Lumber Inspectors.—A meeting of Lumber Inspectors will be held on Monday evening, 18th inst. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

Union Meeting at Evanston.—Mr. Arnold will address his constituents at Evanston, this (Monday) evening, at 8 p. m. Hon. Geo. C. Bates will also address the meeting.

☞ Let the afflicted bear in mind that it is Dr. Weaver's Compound Extract of Fireweed or Humor and Liver Syrup that is performing some of the greatest cures ever recorded in Scrofula and Chronic Liver Complaint. It has no equal. See advertisement. jy17-n18183-1t

☞ For Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption, we recommend Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. We have tried it and found it what it was represented. For sale by druggists and H. Scovill, wholesale agent, 76 Randolph street, Chicago. jy18-n205-1t

Pic Nic.—Second annual pic nic to be given by the French Mutual Aid Society at Hasse's Park, on Monday, the 18th inst. Cars leave the Galena depot at 8:30 a. m. Music by the Light Guard Band. Refreshments of all kinds to be had on the ground also plenty of amusements. Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents, for sale by all members of the Society and at the Depot in the morning before time of leaving. jy17-n56-2t

How Many Little Sufferers are wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases? And yet a remedy sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.—Why not give it a trial? Sold by druggists everywhere. July18-n163-3t-m-w-s

To the Ladies.—Owing to the considerable demand, and a constantly increasing application by the ladies of Chicago at the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Rooms, for fine stitching of every kind to be done upon the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, a department has been organized at the Company's Sales Rooms, 106 Lake street, to receive and execute such orders hereafter *quickly* and *neatly*. jy13-n70-3t

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy3-n394-3m

Pension and Bounty Blanks.

For sale at the CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

The series is complete, and the forms are accurate, conforming in every respect to the instructions from the Pension Office. All the forms pertaining to an application are printed upon one sheet, embracing the Declaration of the Applicant, the Affidavits of Witnesses, the Certificates of the Magistrate, Power of Attorney, Clerk's Certificate, &c., &c., with ample blank spaces.

We send them POST PAID at the rate of $1.00 per quire, upon the receipt of the money.

Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY.

The Best Tonic in the World.

HUBBEL'S
GOLDEN BITTERS.
HUBBEL'S
GOLDEN BITTERS.
CURES
DYSPEPSIA
WEAKNESS,
GENERAL DEBILITY.
PURELY VEGETABLE

Not bitter and unpleasant to the taste, but the most palatable ever offered. Particularly to the Southern market.

Circulars sent to any address,
GEO. C. HUBBEL & Co.,
Proprietors,
New York.

FOR SALE BY
Burnham & Van Schaack, Wylie & Edwards, and Druggists & Grocers generally.
july1-m210-13t-f, m, & w

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. je10-h[illegible]

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address
BRYANT & STRATTON,
jy3-m348-1m-daw Chicago, Ill.

Commercial Postscript.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Telegraphed Exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLOSING DAY.

ALBANY, Saturday Evening, July 16, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market was more active to-day, without, however, any improvement in prices. The average quality of the cattle is extremely low, lower than for any other week in many months past. Total receipts for the week 5,996, and a couple of hundred head less than last week. But estimating the beef on sale instead of the number of cattle, and the deficiency as compared with last market day is scarcely less than one thousand head. There are no choice extra fat steers in, and comparatively few first quality or good extras. The decline on this description is not more than ¼@½c, while the great preponderance of light thin grass fed stocks has depressed prices of inferior grades ½@¾c per ℔. There was but one sale as high as 9½c, for 44 strong, heavy Kentucky, by Charles Fowler, averaging 1460 ℔s. Three or four Illinois droves brought 9c, and the remainder of sales ranged from 8½c down to 4c. About 1,300 have been taken for Brighton.

SHEEP—Are scarce and prices higher. Receipts for week, 1,400. One drove averaging 91 ℔s brought 7¼c ℔ ℔.

HOGS—The heavy decline in pork has unsettled the market, and no sales are reported to-day. Yesterday one or two droves of good corn fed changed hands at 10@10½c. Receipts, 11,500; shipped to New York, 9,000.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday Evening, July 16.

TOBACCO—Prices better; sales 316 hhds lugs at $8.50@15 00; common shipping leaf at $15.00@[illegible]; medium do $21.00@[illegible]; good and fine do $28 00@35.00. No change in manufacturing leaf.

FLOUR—Flat, with but a single sale—150 brls choice country XX at $11.50 ℔ brl.

GRAIN—Wheat little offered; sales of 250 sacks new in store, and 117 sacks old. Corn declined; sales of 316 sacks white at $1.35, part delivered; 400 sacks mixed and yellow at $1.32@1.35, part delivered; 300 sacks mixed at $1.31. Oats sold at 95c; 400 sacks sold at 95¼ 100 sacks at 94½ ℔ bu.

WHISKY—Sales of 543 brls at $1.68; 36 brls at $1.69; 25 brls at $1.70, and sales to-day of 192 brls in lots at $1.70.

GROCERIES—More quiet. Coffee is slightly dull at 56@57c; sugar is steady at 25@27c ℔ ℔; and molasses at $1.10@1.15 ℔ gallon.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday Evening, July 16.

FLOUR—Holders firm and nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat closes firm. Receipts, 28,000 bu. Sales, 27,000 bu on 'Change, at $2.20@2.21—this forenoon some 17,000 bu changed hands at $2.19@2.20. Oats lower but upward. Corn lower and neglected. Rye and barley nothing doing.

The wheat market ruled firm at the Newhall House this evening at $2.21@2.22½ for No 1 spring, and $2.12@2.16 for No 2 do. Sales since 'Change 51,000 bu at a range of $2.22@2.24 for No 1, and $2.15@2.18 for No 2 spring.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

FLOUR—After the news from New York matters looked better, but prices are still greatly unsettled. Small sales were made at $8 50@9.00 for extra.

WHISKY—No change in the market—560 brls sold $1.70.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand better, and prices have assumed a more settled aspect; sales of red at $1.75@1 85. Corn dull; sales of 500 bu shelled at $1.35, sacked. Oats—10,000 bu sold at 88c in bags.

GROCERIES—Market unchanged and quiet; Coffee is quoted at 53@55c. Raw sugar at 25@27c; hard refined at 33@35c. Molasses $1.15@1 18.

PROVISIONS—Nothing transpiring—prices nominal, though all articles are held with more confidence.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening, July 16.

COTTON—Quiet and without material change, at $1 63@1.65 for middling uplands

FLOUR—State and Western more active, and 75c higher; $11.25@10.50 for extra State; $10 25@11 25 for extra round hoop Ohio; and $11.50@11.00 for trade brands; included in the sales are 6,000 brls extra State at $11.50, deliverable Aug. 20.

WHISKY—A shade firmer; $1 63@1.65 for State, and $1.66 for Western.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@5c higher; $2.40 for Chicago Spring; $2 42 for Milwaukee Club; $2.45 for No 1 Milwaukee; $2.50@2.52 for Winter red Western. Corn heavy and lower; $1.57@1.61½ for new mixed Western. Oats heavy; 96@98c for Western.

PETROLEUM—Active with sales of several cargoes. Crude for export, 57@58c; refined in bond, 80@81c; refined free nominal at 87@88c.

WOOL—Quiet but rather more steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and closed more active at $38.00 for mess; $38.00@40.00 for new do, the latter price on check in two days; $36 00 for prime; and $39.00 for prime mess. Mess beef dull and unchanged at $12.00@16.00. Lard firmer at 18½@19½c.

The Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, July 5, 1864.

COTTON—Sales for two days 18,000 bales. Market firm but unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS—Tending upward.
FLOUR—Firmer.
GRAIN—Wheat tending upward: winter 9s 10d. Corn buoyant and advanced 1s.
PROVISIONS—Market firm; Beef firm; Pork firm. Bacon steady; Lard firm, with a slight advance.
PETROLEUM—Dull; refined 2s 1d; crude nominal without sales.
SUGAR—Dull.
COFFEE quiet.
RICE steady.

LONDON 5th—Evening.

Consols closed at 90¼@90½ for money.

N. Y. Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 16.

Money is active and firm at 7@8.
Sterling exchange dull—109½ for gold.
Gold more active and firmer, opening at 2[illegible], declining to 248½, advancing to 260, and closing dull at 258@[illegible].
Total exports of specie to-day, $245,730.
Government stocks dull and drooping. U. S. 6's '81 coup, 103@104; 7-30 Treasury notes, Feb. and Aug., 106½.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 16, 1864.

FLOUR—Firmer.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer. No. 2 Chicago spring, $2.08@2 10; No 1 Milwaukee spring is held at $2 30. Corn quiet, but firm. No. 2, $1.53. Oats dull at 88c. No. 1 Chicago held at 90c.
WHISKY—Dull at $1 65.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull. To New York—Wheat, 18c; corn, 16c; oats, 10c.
LAKE IMPORTS—7,085 brls flour, 124,000 bu wheat, 77,500 bu corn, 57,800 bu oats.
CANAL EXPORTS—2,012 brls flour, 66,100 bu wheat, 102,500 bu corn, 443,800 bu oats.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO. July 16th, 1864.

FLOUR—Unsettled.
GRAIN—Wheat, unsettled and quiet; No 1 Spring held at $2.80; no sales. Corn firm, and No 1 held at $1.48; sales small, lots $1.47¼. Other grains, scarce and quotations nominal
FREIGHTS—Canal Freights unchanged; Flour 57; Wheat 13; Corn 11½; to New York.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16, 1864.

FLOUR—Very heavy. Sales Howard street superfine at $11,00; extra at $11.50.
PROVISIONS—Drooping.
WHISKY—Dull at $1.70@1.73.
GRAIN—None in the market.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Evening, July 16.

Trade at a stand still.
FLOUR—Declining tendency and small sales.
GRAIN—Wheat red at $2.45@2 50, and white at $2.60@2.65; Corn dull; sales of yellow at $1.70; Oats very dull at 90c.
WHISKY—Dull and lower, nominally $1.70.
PETROLEUM—Nominal; sales of Crude at 54@56c; Refined in bond 82@85c; do free 88@90c.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 16—1 P. M.

CLEARED—Wasp, Lasalle, 30,941 ft lumber, 2,730 lath.

ARRIVED—Resolute, Athens, 80 yds rubble stone; S. F Gale, Athens, 45 yds dimension stone; E Burnham, Peru, 75 yds rubble stone; Republican, Morris, 150 tons coal; Montauk, Lockport, 6,000 bu oats.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, July 16—9 P. M.

CLEARED—Fritz, Morris; S. A. Douglas No. 2, Seneca, 70,000 ft lumber, 8550 lath, 20 brls hydraulic lime; Johnstown, Lasalle; Ottawa, Ottawa; Resolute Athens; Advance No. 2, Athens; Adams No. 2, Joliet, 48 cords tan bark; Marietta, Kankakee Feeder, 35,000 ft lumber; Wave, Lockport; Wing & Wing, Joliet; Ericsson, Ottawa.

ARRIVED—None.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 16, 1864.

UP—Propellers Richmond, Racine, Sun; brig Powhatan; schooners Cooper, Senator Foote, Hinchman, Emmet, Star of the North.

DOWN—Bark Monitor. Wind south.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sunday, July 17th, 1864.

UP—Propellers Free State, Mendota; bark Fontanelle; schooners C. F. Allen, Poland, City of Ogdensburg.

DOWN—Barks Danube, Southampton; brig Globe; schooners Nabob, York State.

Wind—East.

FROM DETROIT.

Marine Items—The Steamer Illinois—Lumber Trade—Weather Bound—Drowned.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 15, 1864.

MARINE ITEMS.

Marine items in this locality for some time past have been unusually scarce, and aside from one or two important items, are of but little moment.

THE STEAMER ILLINOIS.

Intelligence reached here a day or two since that a disaster had befel the steamer Illinois, of the Lake Superior line, at Eagle River, and that in all probability she would become a total loss. Up to the present writing, we are in possession of no facts positive as to her real situation. It appears that while coming out of the above port a few days since, being, as is alleged, to the westward of the channel, she struck a reef on which she finally fetched up, and in a short time sunk. The after part of the boat in the locality of the gangway, rests on the reef, while the forward end has sunk in about twenty feet of water. Since last advices from that point, a heavy northwest gale has taken place, which, it is generally believed, has destroyed her. On the reception of the news here, a reliable wrecking tug, with steam pumps, was immediately dispatched to her relief. The arrival of the next steamer from that locality, which is the Iron City, will doubtless furnish complete particulars as to whether she may be recovered or not.

LUMBER TRADE.

A large number of vessels recently in the grain trade are now engaged in this locality in freighting lumber and staves, which at the present are paying fair profits—others have gone into the timber trade between Detroit and Clayton, N. Y.

WEATHER BOUND.

The brig Banner and bark Invincible have been lying weather bound for the past twelve hours, some five miles below this city, there being no tugs at hand to take them on. It is presumed they will be able to proceed on their voyage this evening.

DROWNED.

A seaman by the name of Patrick Sheehan was drowned from the brig Banner, while on the passage up from Buffalo. He was engaged in setting up one of the back stays, and at the time was putting on a racking, when he lost his hold and fell overboard. Every possible effort was made to save him but without avail. He was mate of the vessel, and resided in Chicago. Patrick Dovey, a deck hand on board the propeller Acme, was lost overboard from that steamer on Wednesday, some eight miles above St. Clair river, on Lake Huron. He was a resident of Batavia, N. Y. J. W. H.

The War and its Sacrifices.

A recent letter, received by Dr. J. A. Collins, a well known physician of this city, announces that his nephew, Capt. Albert A. Wilson, of Co. K, 20th Iowa infantry, was among the fallen in the late action at Kenesaw Mountain, in Georgia. Deceased was the eldest and sole surviving son of Hon. J. A. Wilson, of Boonsboro, Iowa. The younger brother, some three years his junior, was killed in his sixteenth battle at Boonsboro, Maryland, in the last campaign. So both sons of this sorrowing household have been laid on the altar of their country. The following are the details received of the death of the most recently fallen, interesting as an incident of the war, but most touching as traced by the hand of a fellow soldier in a letter to the father who is thus made childless by the war, and yet whose chief regret is he has no more sons to give his country. It deserves to be added that the only surviving nephew of Dr. Collins, of another family, is also in the service of his country, and was one of the party who made the daring tunnel escape from the horrors of Libby Prison some months ago:

Albert's death has been confirmed. The circumstances attending it are these: At about ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 20, five companies of the 16th Iowa, with four companies of the 11 h, were ordered to charge the rebel rifle pits near the foot of Kenesaw mountain. The whole line advanced except three companies on the left, which threw company K and C of the 16th under a heavy fire from the left flank, they pressed forward however, and had almost gained the rebel works, when the rebels opened upon us at close range from a full line of battle. We were obliged to fall back or all be killed. Our retreat was so hasty that we had to leave some of our dead and wounded behind. Albert was left wounded in the leg. We could not get to him during daylight without exposing ourselves to certain death, so he had to remain on the field until night, when we brought him off, but to our sorrow we found him dead, he having received four shots in his legs, two in each, and one shot in his right shoulder. We buried him the best we could, and placed at his head a board, plainly marked with his name, date of his death, his company and regiment. We enclosed his grave with a stout rail fence, and left our brave comrade until the earth shall give up her dead.

In Memoriam.

On the 7th instant Private Charles Hartig, of Company C, 134th Illinois volunteer infantry, while bathing at Columbus, Ky., ventured beyond his depth, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned. The bereaved parents reside in this city. He was their only son. At a meeting of the above company the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove suddenly from our midst by death Charles Hartig, a brave and true soldier-patriot, and an upright man and friend, therefore

Resolved, That in the loss of the deceased a gloom has been cast over our little band of brothers not soon to be dispelled, and that so long as friendship and patriotism hold a place in our hearts, his many noble qualities will be cherished in our memories, both as a true friend and a model soldier.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their terrible bereavement, believing that He who doeth all things well will care for and comfort those who have given to the cause of their country and freedom one so good and true.

Resolved, That this company wear crape upon the left arm as a badge of mourning for thirty days upon dress parade.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy each to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, *Journal* and *Post*, with a request for publication.

Rumors versus Facts.

The Chambersburg Repository gives the following synopsis of the number of rebel raiders according to popular reports carefully collated:

Sunday, 3d, crossed at Williamsport	20,000
At Hancock	5,000
At Shepherdstown	8,000
At the various Dams	4,000
Invested Harper's Ferry	10,000
At Point of Rocks	8,000
At Antietam Ford	11,000
Monday—crossed at Sharpsburg	30,000
At Hancock	1,500
At Cherry Run	4,500
At North Mountain Station	1,900
At Point of Rocks	17,000
Tuesday—crossed at Williamsport	24,000
At Hancock	1,900
At Sharpsburg	12,000
At Point of Rocks	10,000
Wednesday—crossed at Dam No. 4	12,000
Just ready to cross	25,000
At Point of Rocks	30,000
At Hancock	12,000
At Cherry Run	14,000
Thursday—Crossed at Antietam	34,000
At Point of Rocks	41,000
Just ready to cross	40,000
At Hancock	2,500
At Cherry Run	1,400
At the Dams	9,000
Investing Sigel	22,000
Watching for Hunter	19,000
Moving direct on Washington	47,000

This makes about 300,000 men represented as having crossed the Potomac into Maryland, besides nearly 90,000 looking for Sigel and Hunter and marching upon Washington. *The Repository* concludes that in all about 25,000 men did actually cross the river.

The New York militia regiments are being rapidly recruited to the maximum, and several of them will go to Washington by the end of the present week. The Massachusetts hundred days' men are enlisting satisfactorily, and the State's quota of five thousand men, it is thought, will be filled in a few days.

There seems to be quite an influx of prominent rebels into Canada just now. George Sanders and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, are among the number. The last named, it will be recollected, was a member of Buchanan's Cabinet. Sanders is at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls.

DIED.

Sunday morning, July 17th, IDA MAY, infant daughter of E. C. and Caroline A. Cleaver, aged 6 months and 7 days.

Funeral, Monday, 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of E. C. Cleaver, 25th street, between Michigan and Wabash avenue.

In this city, July 17th, of cholera infantum, LIZZIE, only child of Wm. and Catrine Ramsey, aged three months.

Funeral to-day (Monday) at 2 P. M. from her parents residence, 10 Gurley street. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

In this city, on the 16th inst., SAMUEL, infant son of Wirt Dexter, of this city.

In this city, CARRIE NORTH, infant daughter of Joel D. and Julia P. Harvey, died on Saturday morning, 16th inst., at their residence 323 North Lasalle-st.

In this city, July 16th 1864, LOTTIE, infant daughter of J. B. and L. E. Lamkin.

In this city, July 16th, 1864, LOUIS WILSON, son of Louis and Phœbe G. Wahl, aged 1 year, 1 months and 17 days

The funeral will take place to-morrow, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, on Calumet avenue, near Twenty sixth st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*8:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*8:15 p.m
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:[illegible] p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	12:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.
(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)		
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	12:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p.m.	12:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*9:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*12:15 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Mail Express	†6:00 p.m.	*9:40 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	12:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†9:4[illegible] p.m.	12:35 a.m.

(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:[illegible]0 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York, via Allenton	....	....	1:30 p.m.
" N. York, via Philadel.	10:02 p.m.	12:05 m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*6:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	*[illegible] p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	[illegible] p.m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:[illegible] a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" " "	[illegible] m.	*1:35 p.m.
" " "	*4:00 p.m.	*5:50 p.m.
" " "	*6:15 p.m.	*7.30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	3:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:35 p.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PICTURES, BOOKS, CIGARS, PLATED WARE, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a general assortment of well kept Household Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Stoves Crockery, Oval French Plate Mirror, Paintings, Engravings, and Standard Books.

Also—5,000 Cigars.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, best quality—fine Castors, with Cut Bottles, Ice Pitchers, Ice Urn, Tea and Coffee Pots, Water sets three pieces, Tea Sets, Goblets, Mugs, Ivory Handled Plated Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c. Also—Table Cutlery. Carvers and Forks, Waiter Pitchers, Call Bells, &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
jy17-n135-6t Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF
BLOODED STOCK.

Having associated with me in business my sons, (William and Charles S. Brown,) I will sell at public auction, at my residence, Grove Park, in Island Grove, Sangamon County, Illinois, three miles west of Berlin, on the road leading from Springfield to Jacksonville, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, 1864—(sale to commence at 10 o'clock,)

Thirty or Forty Superior Short-horn Cattle,

consisting of Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls; also Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Hogs, from the importation of the Illinois Importing Association of 1857; also a number of valuable

Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies,
Of trotting stock.

Catalogues of stock will be issued in due time. Persons desirous of obtaining them can do so by addressing me at Berlin, Illinois. JAS. N. BROWN.
jy13-n[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second week of the sterling Comedian, from the Boston Museum,

MR. WM. WARREN,

Universally acknowledged as the first Comedian of the age, supported by the best company in the West.

MONDAY and every evening until further notice, the celebrated Museum Comedy, written expressly for Mr. Warren by Dr J. S. Jones, of Boston, entitled

SILVER SPOON.

Jefferson S. Batkins, member from Cranberry Centre .... Mr. WM. WARREN.

Each evening the popular Danseuse, M'LLE AUGUSTA, in a GRAND DANCE.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO.. Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY.......... Director of Amusements.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18th,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN DILLON.
The elegant Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez.......... Mr. F. Aiken
Duchess de Torreneuve.......... Mrs. Perris
GRAND DANCE.......... JENNIE HIGHT,
Her first appearance in eight weeks.
To be followed by the Drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat (with song).......... John Dillon
To conclude with the Farce of
THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
Pythagoras Spoon.......... Mr. Dillon

Tuesday, the great Drama of THE DRUNKARD or THE FALLEN SAVED.

The great Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO will soon be produced.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.
PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ,
Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.

VARIETY THEATRE,
115 and 117 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager

Engagement of
MR. LEW SIMMONS,
The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.
MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL,
MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING,
MISS HATTIE HINKLEY,
MR. PETE LEE
The company now comprises
25 STAR PERFORMERS. 25

Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8¼.
SCALE OF PRICES:—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 35 cts; Private Boxes, $2.00. Single seats in Boxes 50 cents.

Excursions.

NORTH STAR MISSION
WILL HAVE THEIR
Fourth Annual Pic-Nic
AT EVANSTON,
Tuesday, July 19th. 1864.

Adult's Ticket, 50 cents.......... Children, 25 cents.
Cars leave Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 9 A. M. Refreshments for sale at the Grove. jy17-n159 3t

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
THE THIRD ANNUAL PIC-NIC.

This Pic-Nic is in aid of the St. George's Society.

It will take place on the 3d of August at DES PLAINES STATION.

Vaas & Dean's Band will be in attendance. All old English Sports will be allowed on the grounds.

First-class cars will leave the Northwestern Depot. Lunch and grow fat is the order of the day.

Tickets, 75 cents for the round trip. jy17-n221-3t

1864. GRAND 1864.
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO
LAKE SUPERIOR.
The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers
PLANET and MICHIGAN

Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Howe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July 5.	Friday	July 1.
Monday	July 18.	Friday	July 15.
Friday	July 29.	Monday	Aug. 1.
Wednesday	Aug. 10.	Tuesday	Aug. 16.
Wednesday	Aug. 24.	Wednesday	Aug. 31.
Tuesday	Sept. 6.	Wednesday	Sept. 14.
Saturday	Sept. 17.	Tuesday	Sept. 27.
Friday	Sept. 30.	Friday	Oct. 7.
Thursday	Oct. 13.	Friday	Oct. 21.
Wednesday	Oct. 26.		
Thursday	Nov. 6.		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,000 miles, in which distance the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good band of music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to
F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, Chicago.
H. S. DAVIS, Milwaukee.
jy5-m[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class Confectionary, with a fine Ice Cream Saloon attached well located and doing a good business. A rare chance for any person with a limited capital. For particulars address Post Office Box 401, Chicago, Ill. jy17-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Ship Elevator Machinery, taken out of Walker, Brownson & Co.'s Elevator. Three full sets of elevators, 16 inch belts, and 14 inch cups, with shafting, pulleys and scales, &c., &c.—all in good order. JOHN T. NOYES [illegible] Furnishing House, 78 Market street. jy17-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Black Pony, perfectly gentle, suitable for a lady or child to saddle or harness. Inquire at the Jarvis House, corner of Sherman and Van Buren streets. jy17-n170-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap, two second hand boilers, in good repair, 21 feet long, 40 in diameter, two 15 inch flues, each fire front and grates complete. Price $1,[illegible] each. Apply to HORACE REED, 47 North Canal street, Chicago. jy15-m928-12t

FOR SALE—The undersigned offer for sale cheap a roan horse, perfectly city broke. (Sold for want of use.) ELKINS & MERRILL, 16 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. jy17-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A span of genteel family Horses, perfectly broke and gentle in harness and saddle, six and seven years old, and very well matched. Must be sold within ten days, as the owner is obliged to go East. Inquire at 78 West Lake street. jy15-n107-5t

FOR SALE—A first class low-pressure Steam Engine, cylinder 20x30 inches, all complete and in good order. Address PALMER & FLAMONDON, Mill Furnishers, Chicago, or P O Box 46, Delhi, Iowa. jy17-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of a Millinery Store, established fourteen years, and doing a good business. Will be sold at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, 198 Randolph street, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. jy16-n149 3t MISS E. C. LLYOD.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Photograph Gallery and fixtures, doing a good business. To any person having the greenbacks this is a first rate chance to make money. Poor health is the cause for wishing to sell. For particulars address G. H. WATSON, Niles, Mich., Box 116. jy14-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—I have one of the best Stereoscopic Shows in the country. Just the thing to travel to political meetings and fairs. Packs all in a trunk nicely for carrying on cars or boat. Is all in running order—have been running it this summer. Two hundred dollars will buy it. For particulars address ISA BROWN, Post Office Box 924 Chicago, Illinois. jy[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—Cheap the schooner rigged boat S. A. Hobson, 30 feet long, 8 feet 8 inches beam, and 3½ deep. Can be seen opposite Harrison street, West Side. Apply to CHAS. COFFIN, 2 Kinzie street, or address P. O. Box 2531, Chicago. jy14-m969-3t

FOR SALE.—Cheap. The lease, stock, good will and fixtures of a first class bakery, now doing a profitable and rapidly increasing business. The reason for selling is that the parties wish to leave the city. Address "H. K. W." Box 5617, P. O. jy15-m936-1w

FOR SALE—The largest Drug Store in one of the largest cities in this State is offered for sale, as the proprietors wish to retire. This is a chance seldom offered. The business is one of the best in the city, and will allow a profit of twenty to twenty five thousand dollars a year. For particulars inquire at SHIPMAN & GOODRIDGE, 18 South Water street. jy13-m838-1w

FOR SALE—The splendid little schooner Whip. She is in excellent order for any business, class A1, carries 50,000 feet lumber, and draws but 5 feet of water. She will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to J. B. SCOTT, No. 4 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Michigan. jy11-m810-1w

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Saloon and Fixtures, doing a first rate business. Any person with $[illegible] this is a first rate chance to make money. The owner has business East that causes desire to sell. Apply on the premises, No. 213 Randolph street, Chicago. jy1-m[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—From the premises 143 Madison street, near Clark, yesterday (Sunday,) a young Black and Tan DOG, answering to the name of "Ned." Has a hardly perceptible bald spot on the lower part of side, resulting from the bite of a rabid dog, and was under medical treatment for the same. The owner, wishing to have the treatment in the case fully tested, will give a liberal reward for the return of said dog.

LOST—Between Lake street and Court House, on Clark street, a set of Enameled Single Stone Ear Rings. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office. jy17-n[illegible]

LOST—Saturday afternoon, a Gold Pencil and Pen Holder—a dove head, with ruby eyes, attached. A reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for its return to this office. jy17-n[illegible]

LOST—Somewhere between 119 South Peoria street and Jackson street on Peoria, a pair of Infant's Coral Armlets, with crescent clasps. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 119 South Peoria street. jy17-n[illegible]

LOST—At the Pic-Nic of the 2d Universalist Society, at Winetka, on Wednesday, the 13th, an Ear Drop, set with garnets. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to Dr. STRATFORD, 323 South Clark st., or address Box 4091. jy17-n174 3t

LOST.—Ten Dollars Reward. Lost a mouse or dun colored Cow, with a stick across her horns. Has been gone about [illegible]. Supposed to have a calf. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said Cow to F. W. GATES. jy16 n[illegible]

LOST.—$500 Reward. Lost five bonds of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, Nos. 457, 458, 459, 460 and 461, of $1000 each. Whoever will return said bonds to W. F. COOLBAUGH, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, or give such information as will lead to their recovery, will receive the above reward and no questions will be asked. As payment on said bonds has been stopped they will be worthless to other holders. JACKMAN & WAGNER, Box 3512, Chicago. jy14-m867 6t

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two furnished and three unfurnished rooms at 318 South Clark st., without board. jy18-n[illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, for lodging; also one suit of front rooms with two large closets, for gentleman and wife, with use of parlor, at 367 State street. jy18-n[illegible]

TO RENT—The store and basement 222 Lake street. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 51 Clark street. jy16-n[illegible]

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be ready for occupancy about August 1st. Apply to H. & H. B. WHITEMORE & CO., 8 Lake street. jy13-n[illegible]

TO RENT—Store and basement on Randolph street, between Wells and Lasalle streets. W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, No 3 Metropolitan Hall. jy13-n[illegible]

WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES—Sergal's Capital will produce a strong and luxuriant beard upon the smoothest face in from one to three months. It will strengthen the [illegible] of the scattering, and cause [illegible] their natural color. Effect warranted. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sent by mail or express. Discount to the trade. DR. LOUIS [illegible], New York City. jy16-n[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation Nurse by a young widow lady who has lost her child. Apply at the southeast corner of [illegible] and Market streets, opposite the [illegible] House.

WANTED.—Clerks, Book ers, Salesmen, Porters, Barkeepers, and Dry Goods Clerks, Brakemen, &c. nations, should apply to the AGENCY, 84 Dearborn street, Room ations now open. We refer to first class

WANTED—A Situation in a Book or Dry Goods store, by an experienced young man. Also, a situation eral Clerk in any good mercantile active young man. Good references dress Drawer 6[illegible], or apply to agency.

WANTED—A Clothing men, Assistant Bookkeeper and ing Clerk, 2 Salesmen, Travelling Agent, Clerk for a country store, men to work Stable, and other places open. VERTISING AGENCY, 84 Dearborn

WANTED—A good Dru of good moral and industrious who is thoroughly familiar with the ous and affable behind the counter, best hand at doing up bundles. German preferred. Apply BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—By a gentleman Furnished Room, with or without and supper. Not particular about reached by horse cars. Address Box

WANTED—To purchase Store, Newspaper, Bindery, or congenial in some flourishing city of Address Box 197, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—To rent with privilege of buying, a small Cottage or four rooms, with from ten to fifteen in the neighborhood of a country town a healthy location and within seventy Chicago. Address, with terms, location, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, a with ten or twelve rooms, furnished. South Side preferred. Box 4[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, by ladies, a good sized furnished with privilege of parlor, within twenty of the Post Office. Best of references dress, stating terms, P. O. Box

WANTED—A House. I w rent a neat Cottage of five or six West Side, handy to the cars. terms and location, "J L W," Post Office jy17-n178-3t

WANTED—An experien clerk in a forwarding house. steady employment to a competent for three days, Post Office Drawer and reference.

WANTED—A situation as or shipping clerk in a forwarding railroad depot, by a man of several Apply by letter to "A B," Chicago Post jy17-n194-7t

WANTED.—Any gentleman ing to invest $[illegible] that will net him $2,[illegible] a year, is invited State Street Laundry, [illegible] State street, July 18th, between the hours of 9 and see whether the opportunity him.

WANTED.—A partner with two or three thousand take an interest in the liquor business tablished house on South Water street. Office Box 7[illegible].

WANTED—A partner with $5,000 to $10,000 in the real estate good business already established. call at Room 11, No. 60 Washington Post Office Drawer 5[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—I want to buy English Saddle; a good side Rockaway; a good single Pleasure Buggy harness. P. O. Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—Carpenters borers who understand handling work on the Chicago Lake Tunnel GOWEN, Contractors.

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] years of age, fine looking, educated, would like to open a correspondence lady, from 18 to 25 years of age, looking and from a respectable family, that improvement to matrimony. FARING, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. child to be taken to the house Apply immediately at 71 Monroe st. Also man and a boy to work on a farm. 71 Monroe street, MRS. BALKAM'S Office.

WANTED—A competent experienced woman wants a situation in an American family. Address "M. B." of this paper, or at 1[illegible] Huron street.

WANTED.—A young lady of refinement and good education wishes a family where she can teach young children hours each day for her board and a moderate pense besides. Address LIZZIE L. WALK kegan, Lake County, Ill.

WANTED.—We want married person in the United States for one of our SEALED CIRCULARS, only," which contains information portance to every married person, vealed, that can be obtained in no other tively no humbug. Address, BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Board. From 1st of September, by a young man suite of rooms in a respectable private side, where there are few or no other Please address, stating location, terms, Box 6164.

WANTED—For the Govern in the Quartermaster's Department Louis, 2,000 Laborers. Wages and rations. Also, 1,000 Teamsters. month and rations. Free transportation place of destination and returned to For further information inquire at the Office, 1[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, BABCOCK, Government Agent.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Residence and ness Property for sale in THOS. B. B[illegible] Real Estate Office.
South and North Clark street business
Washington street property near the Court
Michigan avenue brick house, with barn modern improvements for $8,000. Also vacant
Marble front first class dwelling on North
An elegant residence in a good neighborhood
Dwelling east of Rush street for $4,500.
New and excellent house on West Division
West Washington street 50 feet facing the Park
Park avenue, one lot 50 feet for $[illegible]
Lincoln.
Very choice residence lots on all the avenues each Division.
Fine suburban houses on cheap.
A large fund on hand for investment.

FOR SALE—Lot on Bishop between Washington and Madison, Park, 50 by 125 feet.
Two Lots on east side of Willard Place Washington and Randolph, each 25 by an alley.
Lot on Prairie avenue between Commercial and 50 by 175 feet. SAMUEL A. Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan jy17-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—And Wanted. Farms and Business Property, in BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. South Clark property. Canal street between Lake and front dwelling on the North Division east of Rush st. also for $4,500. New Division, cheap. A large number of Lots in all three Divisions of the city. Several hundred thousand dollars are now for investment by non-resident will pay the commissions on purchase of central business property.

FOR SALE—Choice Prop Two first class Marble Front Stores on Two first-class Dwellings on Wabash A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan jy16-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a tage on the North side. Price $ per month. Also, two-story cottage cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle je28-n[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents. Just A splendid Steel Engraving of President LINCOLN, beautifully ornamented with priate designs for the border. Pronounced body to be the richest thing of the kind yet Size 19 by 24 inches. Sent free on receipt $1.00. Also Engravings of LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, MAJ. GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN in the style. Also Portraits of OUR MILITARY and HEROES, 19 by 24 inches. Price GENERAL AGENTS, TEACHERS and LADIES everywhere to sell the above. Address E. Publisher and Wholesale Agent, 111 South Chicago.

WANTED—Local and Tra Agents to sell an article at a profit of cent. Forty-seven have been sold in two weeks at a profit of $160. Call Clark street, Room 14, or send 10 cents 4051, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—Capital required to $100.

WANTED — Employment. A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all sold, or employ agents who will work for wages and all expenses paid. Address RISGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents for Sch ers History of the Rebellion—Published in German. Two volumes now ready, containing history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port The engravings are by Sartain too well and favorably known to Also agents for the popular cles of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of humorous and highly interesting agents are remarkably successful. For circulars and full particulars CO, Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. Young dies can sell hundreds of tion Pens, for marking all fabrics tion, even lace and towelling. of corrosive. Sample mailed on receipt and address E. B. LANDON, Agent Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life Administration of President Lincoln, Sells this book only sold by Agents hand, as any book in the country. sent on receipt of retail price and terms sent to E. B. LANDON, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest.

WANTED—500 Agents the New Book, THE TANNER BOY OF LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT. & lilers can sell hundreds of them mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail E. B. LANDON, wholesale agent, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED.—$60 per month! I will $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles circulars sent FREE. Address JOHN F. ford, Maine.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Four gent can be accommodated with pleasant bedroom attached, with board, at References required.

BOARDING—A business wants board and rooms in some to the river at three days, "BUSINESS," Post Office Box jy17-n[illegible]

Estrayed.

STRAYED—Or stolen from stable 327 South Clark street, a seven years old, star in forehead, fourteen hands high. Any one returning 327 South Clark street, will be jy17-n167-3t

Real Estate—C

FOR SALE—A Steam [illegible] 75 to 100 barrels per day, [illegible] and labor, also [illegible] CROWELL & CO. jy15-n[illegible]-1w